

**UPDATED
INTEGRATED CULTURAL RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR
INSTALLATIONS OF THE
KANSAS ARMY NATIONAL GUARD**

2019



Kansas Army National Guard

Kansas Army National Guard
2722 SW Topeka Blvd
Topeka, KS 66611

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AASF	Army Aviation Support Facilities	COTR	Contracting Officer's Technical Representative
ACEIT	Automated Cost Estimated Integrated Tools	CPL	Corporal
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	CRM	Cultural Resources Manager/Management
ACSIM	Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management	CSA	Confederate States of America
ACTS	Army Compliance Tracking System	CSMS	Combined Support Maintenance Shops
AD	Anno Domini	CX	Categorical Exclusion
AEC	Army Environmental Center	CWA	Clean Water Act
AEDB	Army Environmental Database	DA	Department of the Army
AEDB-EQ	Army Environmental Database - Environmental Quality	DA-PAM	Department of the Army Pamphlet
AFB	Air Force Base	DCA	Departmental Consulting Archaeologist
AHPA	Archaeological Historic Preservation Act of 1974	DoD	U.S. Department of Defense
AIRFA	American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978	DoDI	U.S. Department of Defense Instruction
a.k.a.	Also Known As	DOFE	Directorate of Facilities Engineering (see DPW-EMB)
AMCOS	Army Military-Civilian Cost System	DOI	Department of the Interior
APE	Area of Potential Effect	DPW-EMB	Department of Public Works- Environmental Management Branch
AR	Army Regulation	DSCOPS	Operations Manager in the Directorate of Operations
ARE	Army-Environmental	EA	Environmental Assessment
ARNG	Army National Guard	EBS	Environmental Baseline Survey
ARPA	Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979	ECAS	Environmental Compliance Assessment System
ASP	Ammunition Supply Point	EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ATAG	Assistant to The Adjutant General	ENV	Environmental
ATP	Ammunition Transfer Point	EO	Executive Order
AVCRAD	Aviation Classification Repair Activity Depot	EPA	Environmental Policy Act
BFR	Brominated Flame Retardant	EPAS	Environmental Performance Assessment System
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs	EPR	Environmental Program Requirements
BIRTC	Branch Immaterial Replacement Training Center	EQCC	Environmental Quality Control Committee
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure	EQR	Environmental Quality Report
BC	Before Christ	ERDC	U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center
BLM	Bureau of Land Management	ESA	Endangered Species Act
BP	Before Present	ESOH	Environmental Safety and Occupational Health
CA	Comprehensive Agreement	FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
CAA	Clean Air Act	FED	Facility Engineering Department
CCC	Civilian Conservation Corps	FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
CD	Compact Disk	FGDC	Federal Geographic Data Standards
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality	FISP	Facility Inventory and Stationing Plan
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act	FMO	Facilities Management Office
CERL	Construction Engineering Research Laboratories		
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations		
CFMO	Construction and Facility Management Office		
COL	Colonel		

FMS	Field Maintenance Shop	NOI	Notice of Intent
FOB	Forward Operating Base	NPS	National Park Service
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impacts	NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act	NRMP	Natural Resources Management Plan
FOUO	For Official Use Only	ODEP	Officer of Department of Environmental Protection
FWPCA	Federal Water Pollution Control Act	OSHA	Occupational Safety & Health Administration
ft	feet	PA	Programmatic Agreement
FY	Fiscal Year	PAM	Pamphlet (Army Regulations)
GIS	Geographic Information System	PAO	Public Affairs Office
GMO	Game Management Office	PL	Public Law
GPS	Global Positioning System	PLS	Planning Level Survey
HABS	Historic American Building Survey	POC	Point of Contact
HAER	Historic American Engineering Record	POTO	Planning Operations and Training Office
HQDA	Headquarters, Department of the Army	POW	Prisoner of War
HPP	Historic Preservation Plan	PRIDE	Planning Resource for Infrastructure Development and Evaluation
ICBM	Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles	PVT	Private
ICRMP	Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan	RC	Readiness Center
IFS	Integrated Facilities System	R&D	Research and Development
INF	Infantry	REC	Record of Environmental Consideration
INRMP	Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
IPR	In-progress Review	RMDA	Records Management and Declassification Agency
IRTC	Infantry Replacement Training Center	RPDP	Real Property Development Plan
ISO	Isolated Find	ROTC	Reserve Officer Training Corps
ISR	Installation Status Report	RTC	Recruit Training Center
ITAM	Integrated Training Area Management	RTLA	Range Training Land Assessment
JAG	Judge Advocate General	RTI	Regional Training Institute
JFHQ	Joint Forces Headquarters	SDCOPS	Operations Manager in the Directorate of Operations
KSHS	Kansas Historical Society	SDSFIE	Spatial Data Standards for Facilities, Installation and Environment
KSTC	Kansas Training Center	SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
LTC	Lieutenant Colonel	SIP	State Implementation Plans
MACOM	Major Army Command	SJA	Staff Judge Advocate
MAJ	Major	SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
MATES	Maneuver Area Training Equipment Site	SOW	Scope of Work
MFR	Memorandum for Record	SPIRS	State Performance Indicator Reporting System
MILCON	Military Construction	STEP	Status Tool for Environmental Program
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement	SQM	State Quartermaster
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding	SWDA	Solid Waste Disposal Act
MTP	Maintenance and Treatment Plans	TA	Training Area
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards	TAG	The Adjutant General
NAGPRA	Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990	TCP	Traditional Cultural Property
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization	TDA	Table of Distribution and Allowances
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended		
NGB	National Guard Bureau		
NHL	National Historical Landmark		
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended		

THPO	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	USACERL	US Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory
TOE	Table of Organization and Equipment	USAEC	United States Army Environmental Center
Tribes	Federally-Recognized Native Americans	USAF	United States Air Force
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act	USFWS	US Fish & Wildlife Service
UFC	Unified Facilities Criteria	USPFO	US Property and Fiscal Office
UPH	Unaccompanied Personnel Housing	UTES	Unit Training Equipment Site
USC	United States Code	WAC	Women's Army Corps
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers	WAAC	Women's Auxiliary Army Corps
		WPA	Works Progress Administration

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**Kansas Army National Guard
Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan**

2018

SIGNATURE PAGE

This Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) meets the requirements for ICRMPs set forth in Department of Defense Instruction 4715.3 Environmental Conservation Program, and Army Regulation 200-1 *Environmental Protection and Enhancement*.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	I
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1-1
1.1 Archaeological Site Information Restrictions	1-1
1.2 Mission and Goals for the ICRMP	1-2
1.3 Organization of the ICRMP	1-3
1.4 Information Gathering, Input, and Review for the Preparation of the ICRMP Revision	1-6
1.5 Roles and Responsibilities	1-6
2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE LAWS AND REGULATIONS	2-1
2.1 Federal Laws and Regulations	2-1
2.2 Department of Defense Guidance and Regulations	2-2
2.3 State and Local Laws and Regulations	2-2
3.0 STATE LEVEL CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN	3-1
3.1 Statewide Installation Overview	3-1
3.1.1 Mission Training complex (mtc)	3-8
3.1.1.1 Cultural Resources Summary	3-9
3.1.2 Kansas Training Center	3-10
3.1.2.1 Cultural Resources Summary	3-10
3.1.3 Fort Riley Kansas Training Center	3-11
3.1.3.1 Cultural Resources Summary	3-11
3.1.4 Topeka Headquarters	3-11
3.1.4.1 Cultural Resources Summary	3-12
3.1.5 Readiness Centers (Armories)	3-12
3.1.5.1 Cultural Resources Summary	3-13
3.2 KSARNG Cultural Resource Management Program	3-13
3.2.1 Cultural Landscape Approach	3-14
3.2.2 GIS	3-15
3.2.3 Sustainability Initiatives	3-16
3.3 Research Questions for KSARNG Properties	3-16
3.3.1 Architectural Projects	3-16
3.3.2 Archaeological Projects	3-16
3.4 Integration of Natural and Cultural Resources	3-17
3.5 Curation	3-19
3.6 Cultural Resources Manager's Guidance and Procedures	3-22
4.0 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES	4-1
5.0 TRIBAL CONSULTATION	5-1

5.1	KSARNG Tribal Consultation Program	5-1
6.0	REFERENCES.....	6-1
1.	PLANNING LEVEL SURVEY	1
1.1.	Inventory Results	1
1.1.1.	Historic Properties	2
2.	Historic Contexts.....	2
C.1.	KSARNG Curation Agreement.....	1
C.2	Native American Consultation Summary	5
C.2.1	Development of the ICRMP and ICRMP Revisions.....	5

APPENDICES

Appendix A	Glossary
Appendix B	Planning Level Survey and Historic Contexts
Appendix C	Curation Agreement, NAGPRA, Collections Summary, Tribal Points of Contact, and Native American Consultation Summaries
Appendix D	ICRMP Database Historic Buildings/Sites/Features
Appendix E	Standard Operating Procedures
Appendix F	Installation-Specific Cultural Resources Management Projects (<i>Historical and Proposed</i>), 2018-2023
Appendix G	KSARNG 2018 ICRMP Record of Environmental Consideration
Appendix H	Annual Reports and Updates

FIGURES

Figure 1.	Areas of Interest to Native American Tribes.....	C-5
Figure 2.	Reservations of Native and Emigrant Tribes between Indian Removal and the Establishment of Kansas Territory.....	C-6
Figure 3.	Map of KSARNG Virtual Installation showing KSARNG Sites and Training Installations.....	D-9
Figure 4.	Standard Operating Procedure No. 1 Flow Chart.....	E-6
Figure 5.	Standard Operating Procedure No. 2 Flow Chart.....	E-11
Figure 6.	Standard Operating Procedure No. 3 Flow Chart.....	E-16
Figure 7.	Standard Operating Procedure No. 4 Flow Chart.....	E-20
Figure 8.	Standard Operating Procedure No. 5 Flow Chart.....	E-23
Figure 9.	Map of Upcoming Projects at Fort Leavenworth.....	F-9

TABLES

Table 1.	KSARNG Installation additions and disposals.....	ES-2
Table 2.	Hiawatha maintenance projects.....	ES-2
Table 3.	Twelve Elements of an Army ICRMP.....	1-5
Table 4.	Current KSARNG Facilities.....	3-2
Table 5.	Activities that Require Section 106 Consultation.....	3-18
Table 6.	Internal Stakeholder Coordination.....	3-24
Table 7.	Timing of SOPs.....	4-1
Table 8.	KSARNG Readiness Centers (RCs).....	D-3
Table 9.	Status of NHPA Section 110 Inventory and Evaluation.....	D-6
Table 10.	Overview of KSARNG Cultural Resource Management Projects.....	F-3
Table 11.	Update of KSARNG Cultural Resource Management Projects FY 2010-2015.....	F-4

Table 12. Proposed KSARNG Cultural Resource Management Projects FY 2018-2023.....	F-5
Table 13. Fort Leavenworth Scheduled Projects.....	F-8

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plans (ICRMPs) are required by internal military statutes and regulations, which include Army Regulation (AR) 200-1: *Environmental Protection and Enhancement*, Department of Defense Instruction (DoDI) 4715.3: *Environmental Conservation Program*, DoDI 4715.16, *Cultural Resources Management*, and DoD Measures of Merit. The AR 200-1 requires the designation of an installation cultural resources manager (CRM) to coordinate the installation's cultural resources management program.

The ICRMP is a plan that supports the military training mission through the identification of compliance actions required by applicable federal laws and regulations concerning cultural resources management. The ICRMP ties directly to the *Army National Guard Cultural Resources Handbook* (2013) and the *Army National Guard Cultural Resources Handbook, Volume II: Appendices* (2013).

This ICRMP update is subject to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis and documentation requirements. To assess an existing Environmental Assessment (EA), Kansas Army National Guard (KSARNG) can look at the existing EA, per Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 32 CFR 651.5.g.2, to ascertain the adequacy of its analysis and see if it is still relevant. The EA and Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) prepared for the original ICRMP are considered to remain valid for the ICRMP Revision; therefore, additional NEPA review completed for the ICRMP revision is restricted to an internal REC (Record of Environmental Condition), provided with a copy of the FNSI for the original ICRMP. This REC is attached in Appendix G.

Appendix A includes a glossary of frequently used terms and definitions. Appendix B provides an overview of the KSARNG's historic contexts, cultural landscapes, and planning level surveys. Appendix C includes a copy of the Curation Agreement, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Collections Summary, Tribal Points of Contact, and Native American Consultation Summaries. Appendix D provides the Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Database with links and summaries generated through a combined CRM Geographic Information Database (GIS) geodatabase used for managing cultural resources. Appendix E contains essential Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for easy reference. Appendix F provides a history of completed cultural resources projects, uncompleted projects, and an overview of proposed cultural resources management projects for the period covering 2018-2023. Appendix H contains annual updates and reports inserted at the end of every fiscal year to keep the ICRMP current.

1.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INFORMATION RESTRICTIONS

Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (16 United States Code [U.S.C.] 470w-3(a) – *Confidentiality of the location of sensitive historic resources*) states that:

“(a) The head of a Federal agency or other public official receiving grant assistance pursuant to this Act, after consultation with the Secretary, shall withhold from disclosure to the public, information about the location, character, or ownership of a historic resource if the Secretary and the agency determine that the disclosure may –

- (1) cause a significant invasion of privacy;
- (2) risk harm to the historic resources; or
- (3) impede the use of a traditional religious site by practitioners.”

On federal property, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979 also provides provisions for the confidentiality of archaeological site locations. Tribes also have an interest in site confidentiality and are not expected to divulge such information unless confidentiality can be reasonably ensured. Therefore, it is extremely important that persons using this document and other cultural resources reports and maps understand that all archaeological resource descriptions and locations are confidential. For this reason, no maps delineating the locations of archaeological resources are included in this ICRMP, nor will any be released to the public.

1.2 MISSION AND GOALS FOR THE ICRMP

The mission of the KSARNG cultural resources management program is to achieve regulatory compliance and to ensure that stewardship responsibilities are met. Fundamental to this purpose is the identification of cultural resources and determination of eligibility of these resources for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). A successful cultural resources management program requires projects to identify and evaluate the significance of resources, implement protection and compliance actions, and collaborate with internal and external stakeholders. The goals for the cultural resource management program include:

- Support sustainable training,
- Reduce/eliminate landscape access restrictions,
- Protect resources from damage,
- Conserve resources and their information for future generations,
- Increase cultural resource appreciation,
- Contribute to local, national, and international knowledge base.

To support these goals, the KSARNG has established measurable objectives to accomplish over the five-year period covered by this ICRMP Revision. They are the following:

- **Provide accurate landscape access data**
 - Identify resource avoidance locations
 - Prepare GIS layers showing cultural resource locations and off-limits areas
- **Monitor resources for impacts**
 - Off-road tactical vehicle maneuver
 - Bivouac/Field Training Exercises (FTXs)
 - Inadvertent damage/destruction
 - Natural processes such as erosion, disaster damage
 - Demolition
- **Implement protective measures**
 - BFRs
 - Fencing/Siebert Stakes
 - Overfill/Capping
 - Mitigation
- **Implement conservation measures**
 - Maintain artifacts, documentation, photos, maps, etc. in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79
 - Stabilize resources from further degradation
- **Integrate cultural resource management with KSARNG operations**

- Attend regular operations meetings with DPW-EMB and KSTC personnel
- Implement Standard Operating Procedures for addressing cultural resource issues throughout the KSARNG
- **Implement regular consultation with stakeholders as appropriate**
 - Native American tribes
 - State Historic Preservation Officer/Kansas Historical Society
 - Certified Local Governments (CLGs)
 - Local historical societies
 - Other Interested parties
- **Increase public outreach**
 - Incorporate cultural resource awareness in more Soldier Training Programs
 - Increase civilian and community awareness participatory activities
 - Participate in regional and national Cultural Resources preservation awards and recognition programs

1.3 ORGANIZATION OF THE ICRMP

The ICRMP Revision has been organized to facilitate cultural resource management and compliance with AR 200-1 and federal and state cultural resources management regulations and requirements. The ICRMP Revision is organized into the following sections:

Chapter 1: Introduction to the ICRMP. This chapter introduces the ICRMP Revision, purpose and goals for the cultural resources management program, document organization, and stakeholder reviews during development of the ICRMP Revision. This chapter also identifies the roles and responsibilities of KSARNG personnel, jurisdictional agencies, and stakeholders that are involved in the cultural resources compliance process.

Chapter 2: Cultural Resources Laws and Regulations. This chapter provides an overview of state and local laws and regulations.

Chapter 3: State Level Cultural Resource Management Plan. This chapter provides a statewide installation overview. It also provides a summary of the goals and management actions proposed in the 2007 ICRMP, and a discussion of how those goals were met and which management actions were completed. The data provided in this review are then used to inform the development of goals and management actions for the KSARNG cultural resources program over the next five years. In addition, it provides research questions for architectural and archaeological projects on KSARNG properties and an approach to integration of natural and cultural resources. It also provides a section on curation procedures, reporting and inspection requirements, and curation facilities. Lastly, it provides guidance and procedures for cultural resource managers.

Chapter 4: Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). KSARNG personnel, whose mission and responsibility is NOT the management of cultural resources, come into contact and could affect cultural resources in the course of their work. This chapter provides SOPs to aid such personnel in identifying those situations and guiding their actions to ensure compliance and protect cultural resources.

Chapter 5: Tribal Consultation. This chapter provides an overview of KSARNG Tribal Consultation Program.

Chapter 6: References. This chapter includes references and resources supporting the development of the ICRMP and the implementation of the cultural resources program.

Appendices: Similar to the previous ICRMP, most of the guidance and reference materials have been moved to the appendices. Appendix A includes a glossary of frequently used terms and definitions. Appendix B provides an overview of the KSARNG's historic contexts, cultural landscapes, and planning level surveys. Appendix C includes a copy of the Curation Agreement, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Collections Summary, Tribal Points of Contact, and Native American Consultation Summaries. Appendix D provides the CRM Database, with links and summaries generated through a combined CRM Geographic Information Database (GIS) geodatabase used for managing cultural resources. Appendix E contains essential Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for easy reference. Appendix F provides a history of completed cultural resources projects, uncompleted projects, and an overview of proposed cultural resources management projects for the period covering 2018-2023. Appendix G contains Records of Environmental Consideration. Appendix H contains annual updates and reports inserted at the end of every fiscal year to keep the ICRMP current.

The 12 required elements of an Army/ARNG ICRMP are listed in Table 1, along with information regarding where the element is found in the ICRMP Revision.

Table 3. Twelve Elements of an Army ICRMP.

ICRMP Element	Location in ICRMP Revision
Identification of applicable legal requirements and procedures for integrating compliance between the various independent cultural resources legal requirements.	Chapter 2
Provisions for limiting the availability of cultural resources locational information for the purposes of protecting resources from damage.	Chapter 2
Development and implementation, as appropriate, of a cultural landscape approach to installations' cultural resources management and planning.	Chapter 3
Identification, to the extent possible, of specific actions, projects, and undertakings projected over a 5-year period that may require cultural resources legal compliance actions.	Chapter 3
A plan for the field inventory and evaluation of cultural resources that is prioritized according to the inventory and evaluation requirements associated with specific installation compliance requirements, such as NHPA Section 106 undertakings, that could affect cultural resources. Any electronic spatial data produced by inventories shall conform to the Federal Information Processing Standards and spatial data standards for DoD to ensure that the spatial data are useable in various spatial data systems	Chapter 3
Provisions for curation of collections and records (36 CFR 79) that are associated with NHPA undertakings, and procedures to reduce the amount of materials that are accessioned and permanently curated by the KSARNG virtual installation.	Chapter 3 and Appendix C
Development of standard treatment measures for cultural resources.	Chapter 4 and Appendix E
A planning level survey that includes existing information on cultural resources, development of or references to existing historic contexts, and an archaeological sensitivity assessment or archaeological predictive model.	Appendices B–C (planning level survey and description of known resources) Appendix C – tribal contacts
Information concerning NAGPRA, listing of any federally recognized American Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations associated with the installation and their summaries.	Appendix C
Overview of the ICRMP Database including Historic Buildings, Sites, and Features.	Appendix D

ICRMP Element	Location in ICRMP Revision
Installation-Specific Cultural Resources Management Projects (<i>Historical and Proposed</i>)	Appendix F
Inclusion of all annual reports and updates.	Appendix H

1.4 INFORMATION GATHERING, INPUT, AND REVIEW FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE ICRMP REVISION

The ICRMP Revision is the KSARNG commander's decision document for cultural resources management and specific compliance procedures. This ICRMP Revision is an internal KSARNG compliance and management plan that integrates the entirety of the state's cultural resources program requirements with ongoing mission activities. It also allows for ready identification of potential conflicts between the KSARNG mission and cultural resources management through analysis of impacts from currently known mission actions and activities, and identifies compliance actions necessary to maintain the availability of mission-essential properties and acreage.

Significant cultural resources will be viewed as having the potential to contribute information of value to various groups, including the academic community, Tribes, local historical societies, people whose ancestors settled the area, and many others. Under the NHPA, it is the responsibility of the KSARNG to take into account the effects of its actions on historic properties (i.e., sites, buildings, districts, and objects that are eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP) and to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any impacts that might result from its actions. The KSARNG also has the responsibility to identify and evaluate cultural resources present within the virtual installation, both as a proactive measure for planning purposes and to better assess the needs of the resources. In addition, the SHPO and Tribes must have an opportunity to participate in the identification and management of the cultural resources at each KSARNG site and training installation, and the general public and other stakeholders should be offered the opportunity to participate as well.

For these reasons, during the preparation of both the original ICRMP and this ICRMP Revision, information and input was gathered from KSARNG personnel, agencies, and stakeholders to determine and resolve issues related to the management of cultural resources within the KSARNG virtual installation. This phase also included participation by any agency with jurisdiction by law or expertise (including the SHPO) and Tribes to obtain input early in the development process.

The ICRMP Revision Template from which this ICRMP Revision was developed is the third template provided by NGB. The second template, published in 2007, was subject to a number of internal and external reviews. Reviewers of the original template included a number of SHPOs, THPOs and Tribal representatives, the ACHP, the National Council of SHPOs, State ARNG CRMs and Internal Stakeholders, the Office of Director of Environmental Programs (ODEP) / U.S. Army Environmental Command (USAEC), NGB Conservation Staff (CRM, NEPA, Geographic Information System [GIS]), the NGB Judge Advocate General (JAG), the ARNG Cultural Resources Subcommittee, NGB Installation Staff, and NGB Training Staff.

1.5 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

This section contains a list of KSARNG staff responsible for the implementation of the cultural resources management program and nonmilitary agencies and stakeholders that also have

responsibilities to the program. Electronic links are created to AR 200-1 for a listing of the individual KSARNG staff responsibilities. Appendix C contains the POCs for the Tribes and other stakeholders.

Once the roles and responsibilities are established, there are opportunities to tailor the compliance process to operations and minimize impacts on the mission. Programmatic Agreements (PA), under Section 106 of the NHPA, are a good tool that can be used to tailor NHPA compliance to installation-specific situations. Comprehensive Agreements (CA) under NAGPRA can help minimize or avoid mandatory 30-day shutdown periods where human remains might be discovered. The critical key to managing an effective cultural resources program is consulting early in project planning and maintaining open lines of communication with other involved entities.

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2.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The term “cultural resources” is not specifically defined in any federal laws, however, there are certain federal laws and executive orders that mention resources known to be cultural in character including: cultural items in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA), archaeological resources in ARPA, sacred sites (to which access is provided under the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 [AIRFA]) in Executive Order (EO) 13007 Indian Sacred Sites, and collections and associated records in 36 CFR Part 79, *Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Collections*. In addition, the NHPA sets forth government policy and procedures regarding “historic properties” that include districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects included in or eligible for the NRHP. Requirements set forth in National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the NHPA, ARPA, NAGPRA, AIRFA, 36 CFR Part 79, EO 13007, EO 13175, and their implementing regulations, define the ARNG’s compliance responsibilities for management of cultural resources. AR 200-1 specifies Army policy for cultural resources management. A list of federal statutes and regulations applicable to the management of cultural resources at KSARNG installations is found in the Section 1.4 of the *Army National Guard Cultural Resources Handbook* (2013).

Guidelines for the treatment of historic properties during the lifetime of this ICRMP can be found in the 2017 *The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings*. Historic preservation information in this document has been updated and expanded to address the treatment of buildings constructed with newer materials and systems from the mid-and late-20th century. In addition, guidelines concerning the repair of historic Kansas armories can be found in the 2004 MOA between the KSARNG and the Kansas SHPO (Appendix E).

Implementation of this updated ICRMP is subject to availability of annual funding. All actions contemplated under this ICRMP are subject to the availability of funds properly authorized and appropriated under federal and state law. Nothing in this ICRMP is intended to be nor shall be construed to be a violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act, 31 USC § 1341.

2.1 FEDERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

- Antiquities Act of 1906
- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
- National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
- Executive Order 11593 – Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment
- Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (AHPA)
- American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990
- Presidential Memorandum dated 29 April 1994 – Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments / DoD American Indian and Alaska Native Policy, 27 October 1999
- Executive Order 13006 – Locating Federal Facilities on Historic Properties in our Nation’s Central Cities
- Executive Order 13007 – Indian Sacred Sites
- Executive Order 13175 – Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments
- Executive Order 13287 – Preserve America

- 32 CFR 229 – Protection of Archaeological Resources
- 36 CFR 79 – Curation of Federally owned and Administered Archaeological Collections

2.2 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE GUIDANCE AND REGULATIONS

- Department of Defense Instruction 4715.16 – Cultural Resources Management
- 32 CFR 651, Environmental Analysis of Army Actions
- Army Regulation 200-1 – Environmental Protection and Enhancement
- Annotated Department of Defense American Indian and Alaska Native Policy, 27 October 1999
- Department of Defense Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings (UFC 4-010-01)
- Army Alternate Procedures – 36 CFR 800: Protection of Army Historic Properties
- National Guard Bureau – ARE-C All States Letter (P02-0058) – Cultural Resources Management Policy Guidance for Revisions and Updates, 25 January 2010

All federal laws, regulations, and major court decisions can be accessed online from Cornell University Law Library at <http://www.law.cornell.edu/>. All Army regulations, pamphlets, publications, and forms can be accessed online at: <http://aec.army.mil/usace/cultural/index/>. The ARNG is not responsible for the content of referenced Web sites. A brief summary of these laws and regulations is outlined in Appendix A.

2.3 STATE AND LOCAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The historic preservation laws in some states can be more restrictive than federal laws, and meeting the requirements of the state's regulations may require additional or more extensive compliance activities on the part of the agency conducting a federal undertaking (36 CFR 800.16[y]). Many states have cemetery laws to consider. Readiness centers (armories) can be a contributing element or located within a historic district. Historic districts have covenants or building codes.

Some KSARNG properties are leased from local governments (i.e., city or county); when local governments own the leased property, the property falls under the jurisdiction of the local government. The State Historical Preservation Officer (SHPO) recognizes properties under the Main Street Program, the Historic Cemetery Program, and those listed on the Kansas Register of Landmarks and Heritage. A list of certified local governments can be found at <https://www.nps.gov/clg/>. Contact information for all Kansas Certified Local Government communities that can be contacted for their preservation ordinances is listed below:

Abilene

James Holland, Community Development
City of Abilene-City Hall
419 N. Broadway
PO Box 519
Abilene, KS 67410
785-263-2355
Fax 785-263-3148
development@abilenecityhall.com

Arkansas City

Josh White, Public Works
City of Arkansas City
118 W. Central Avenue
Arkansas City, KS 67005
620-441-4420
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jwhite@arkansascityks.gov

Dodge City

Nathan Littrell, Planning & Zoning Administrator
City of Dodge City
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In cases where a project is not a federal undertaking for which the KSARNG or another federal agency is responsible for compliance with NHPA or other requirements, compliance with state, local, city, county, and/or certified local government laws and regulations may be required. A common example of an action that generally does not involve compliance with federal regulations is an action such as maintenance, repairs, remodeling, or demolition of a historic

building or land that is not owned or leased by the federal government, does not support a federal mission, and where no federal funding, federal permit, or other assistance is involved.

In cases where a project is a federal undertaking for which the KSARNG or another federal agency is responsible for compliance with NHPA or other requirements, both federal and state laws can apply. An example of this action is when the federal undertaking affects a historic property owned and managed by the state. Another example is if the action occurs on state-owned land, state permits for archaeological work on state land could be required.

Examples of applicable state, local, city, county or certified local government cultural resources laws and regulations include:

- **Kansas Historic Preservation Act**, KSA 75-2715 through 75-2725, as amended. The Kansas Historic Preservation Act sets forth state policy with regard to historic preservation, and details procedures to be followed by state agencies and any political subdivisions of the state in nominating properties to the Register of Kansas Historic Places and in dealing with undertakings affecting listed properties. The Act mandates SHPO review of any projects affecting state register-listed properties or their environs. The notification boundary engendered by the “environs” clause requires SHPO notification for projects taking place within 500 feet (ft.) of such properties within city limits and within 1,000 ft. outside city limits.
- **Kansas Antiquities Act**, KSA 74-5401 through 74-5408. The Kansas Antiquities Act prohibits unauthorized individuals, institutions, and corporations from excavating in, removing material from, vandalizing, or defacing any archaeological site or features on lands that are owned or controlled by the state or any county or municipality, specifically including any sites undergoing scientific archaeological investigation by a qualified agency. The Act also provides for research permits to be granted by the Kansas Antiquities Commission. Agencies that are represented on the commission are exempted from having to apply for such permits. These agencies are the Kansas State Historical Society, the University of Kansas, Kansas State University, Wichita State University, and Emporia State University. Violations of the Act are considered misdemeanor offenses punishable by fine or imprisonment.
- **Kansas Unmarked Burial Sites Preservation Act** of 1989, KSA 75-2741 through 75-2754. The “UBS law” establishes procedures to be followed in dealing with discoveries of human remains and funerary objects associated with unmarked burial sites in Kansas and establishes penalties for disturbing unmarked burial sites and committing other such offenses. The law applies to all burials not otherwise protected by Kansas cemetery law, and applies to such burials without regard for cultural affiliation. In addition, the law is designed to protect unmarked burial sites from unwarranted disturbances, while also allowing for permits to be issued for approved excavations. The law established a nine-member board (including representatives of the four Native American tribes which have reservations in Kansas) to carry out the goals of the Act. The State Historical Society is designated as the investigative and clerical arm of the Board in evaluating, documenting, and otherwise carrying out actions designed to provide appropriate treatment to burials, including excavation when necessary.
- **Local Landmarks Ordinances.** The following communities within the KSARNG Virtual Installation have adopted local landmarks ordinances: Abilene, Dodge City, Doniphan County, Hutchinson, Independence, Kansas City, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Manhattan, Newton, Salina, Topeka, and Wichita.

3.0 STATE LEVEL CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

This chapter provides a brief description of the KSARNG, an overview of all known cultural resources across all of the KSARNG installation(s), the status of those resources at each site and training installation, and appropriate compliance and management activities for the next five years. This section also provides guidance to the state level CRM and cultural resources personnel in terms of goals and responsibilities.

3.1 STATEWIDE INSTALLATION OVERVIEW

KSARNG's cultural resources are within the virtual installation. The "virtual installation" is a term which refers to all KSARNG facilities statewide and includes any lands or facilities used by, operated by, or operated on behalf of the Guard, regardless of who owns those lands. The virtual installation consists of permanent facilities which function as training areas (LTAs), maintenance shops (CSMS), readiness centers (RC, formerly known as armories), field maintenance shops (FMS), aviation support facilities (AASF, Salina Airport and Forbes Field) and administrative headquarters. All of the sites and training installations discussed in this ICRMP Revision are either federally owned or supported with federal funds. Lands controlled or impacted by the Guard on a onetime or occasional basis are also considered part of the KSARNG virtual installation even if they are privately owned, with the most relevant example being "local training areas" or LTAs.

The state mission provides for the protection of life and property and to preserve peace, order, and public safety under the competent orders of the state governor. The KSARNG is comprised of a variety of units, including a troop command, sustainment brigade, training regiment, and Regional Support Group, as well as artillery, combined arms (infantry and armor), aviation, engineer, logistics, and training battalions and a Joint Forces Headquarters. There are 54 individual sites and training installations that support this mission by providing training locales, maintaining and storing equipment and weapons, and housing KSARNG staff.

More specifically, the KSARNG virtual installation consists of 36 armories, six Field Maintenance Shops (FMS), two Aviation Support Facilities (AASFs), one A-TEAM, two Construction and Facility Management Offices (CFMO), one Combined Support Maintenance Shop (CSMS) with CSMS Field Maintenance Team Two, one Maneuver Area Training Equipment Site (MATES), the United States Property and Fiscal Office (USPFO) Warehouse, Kansas Training Center facilities and three other facilities (Table 4).

The Kansas State Historical Society carried out a systematic survey of the Kansas Army National Guard installations beginning in late 1997 and extending into 2000. The goal was to locate and document all significant cultural properties that might be affected by guard activities. The secondary goal of the survey was to gather historical information about these properties, and to list all monuments, artwork and other sorts of material culture belonging to the guard currently under their control. At this time the research involved visits to over 60 locations in the state.

Table 4. Current KSARNG Facilities.

Code	Facilities	Location	Acreage	Square Footage	County	USGS Quadrangle
20A05	Abilene RC	1009 NW 8th Street Abilene, KS 67410	2	–	Dickinson	Abilene
20A20	Augusta RC	2115 Moyle Street Augusta, KS 67010	2	–	Butler	Augusta
20A50	Clay Center RC	227 S. 12th Street Clay Center, KS 67432	2	–	Clay	Clay Center SE
20A60	Coffeyville RC	2669 Perl Schmid Drive Coffeyville, KS 67337	11	–	Montgomery	Coffeyville West
20A65	Colby RC	470 S. Range Street Colby, KS 67701	2	–	Thomas	Colby
20A70	Concordia RC	2115 Blosser Drive Concordia, KS 66901	4	–	Thomas	Colby
20A80	Dodge City RC	2120 1st Street Dodge City, KS 67801	2	–	Ford	Dodge City
20A80	Dodge City FMS #13	2120 First Street Dodge City, KS 67801	1	–	Ford	Dodge City
20A90	Emporia	1809 Merchant Street Emporia, KS 66801	2	–	Lyon	Emporia
–	Forbes 2003	–	–	–	–	–
–	Forbes 2005	–	–	–	–	–
–	Fort Leavenworth - MTC	8 Sherman Avenue Ft. Leavenworth, KS 66027	107	–	Leavenworth	Leavenworth
01524	Fort Riley – CFTA (CFMO)	Camp Funston P. O. Box 522 Ogden, KS 66517	–	6,769	Riley	Ogden

Code	Facilities	Location	Acreage	Square Footage	County	USGS Quadrangle
00741	Fort Riley A-TEAM Building 741	Fort Riley, KS 66442	–	38,989	Riley	Junction City
0741A	Fort Riley A-TEAM Building 741A	Fort Riley, KS 66442	–	27,549	Riley	Junction City
00752	Fort Riley A-TEAM Building 751	Fort Riley, KS 66442	–	9,834	Riley	Junction City
01460	Fort Riley MATES	A & 5th Street, Building 1460 Fort Riley, KS 66442	–	119,287	Riley	Junction City
01461	Fort Riley MATES	Building 1461 Fort Riley, KS 66442	–	2,260	Riley	Junction City
01462	Fort Riley MATES	Building 1462 Fort Riley, KS 66442	–	400	Riley	Junction City
01582	Fort Riley MATES	Building 1582 Fort Riley, KS 66442	–	15,063	Riley	Junction City
01584	Fort Riley MATES	Building 1584 Fort Riley, KS 66442	–	4,995	Riley	Junction City
01964	Fort Riley MATES	Building 1964 Fort Riley, KS 66442	–	10,296	Riley	Junction City
01965	Fort Riley MATES	Building 1965 Fort Riley, KS 66442	–	10,296	Riley	Junction City
1966A	Fort Riley MATES	Building 1966A Fort Riley, KS 66442	–	5,000	Riley	Junction City
1966B	Fort Riley MATES	Building 1966B Fort Riley, KS 66442	–	5,000	Riley	Junction City
00100	Garden City RC	1802 East Spruce Street Garden City, KS 67846	–	7,224	Finney	Garden City East
20B22	Great Bend	9751 B-29 Way Westport Industrial Park Great Bend, KS 67530	5	–	Barton	Great Bend
20B30	Hays RC	200 S. Main Street Hays, KS 67601	2.12	–	Ellis	Hays South

Code	Facilities	Location	Acreage	Square Footage	County	USGS Quadrangle
20B30	Hays FMS#1	201 Fort Hays, KS 67601	1	–	Ellis	Hays South
20B35	Hiawatha RC	108 N. 1st Street Hiawatha, KS 66434	2.46	–	Brown	Hiawatha
20B40	Holton RC	1008 W. 4th Street Holton, KS 66436	3	–	Jackson	Holton
20B50	Hutchinson RC	1111 N. Severance Hutchinson, KS 67501	9	–	Reno	Hutchinson
20B55	Iola RC	1021 N. State Street Iola, KS 66749	4	–	Allen	Iola
20B55	Iola FMS #2	1021 N. State Street Iola, KS 66749	2	–	Allen	Iola
20B65	Junction City RC	500 Airport Road Junction City, KS 66441	5	–	Geary	Junction City
20B70	Kansas City RC	100 S. 20th Street Kansas City, KS 66102	20	–	Wyandotte	Shawnee
20B70	Kansas City FMS #7	100 S. 20th Street Kansas City, KS 66102	2	–	Wyandotte	Shawnee
20B90	Lawrence RC	200 Iowa St Lawrence, KS 66044	4	–	Douglas	Lawrence West
20B97	Lenexa RC	18200 W. 87th Street Lenexa, KS 66215	7	–	Johnson	Olathe
20C00	Liberal RC	730 Armory Road Liberal, KS 67901	4	–	Seward	Liberal
20C06	Manhattan RC	721 Levee Drive Manhattan, KS 66503	10.41	–	Riley	Manhattan
20C15	Marysville RC	306 Veterans Memorial Drive North	2	–	Marshall	Marysville

Code	Facilities	Location	Acreage	Square Footage	County	USGS Quadrangle
		Marysville, KS 66508				
20C35	Newton RC	400 N. Grandview Street Newton, KS 67114	2	–	Harvey	Newton
20C40	Norton RC	1200 N. State Street Norton, KS 67654	6	–	Norton	Norton
20C42	Olathe RC	1601 W. Hwy. 56 Olathe, KS 66061	5	–	Johnson	Ocheltree
20C45	Ottawa RC	208 West 17th Street Ottawa, KS 66067	2	–	Franklin	Ottawa South
20C45	Ottawa FMS #8	208 W. 17th Street Ottawa, KS 66067	1	–	Franklin	Ottawa South
20C50	Paola RC	1010 Hedge Lane Road Paola, KS 66071	5	–	Miami	Paola East
20C61	Pittsburg RC	2001 S. Rouse Street Pittsburg, KS 66762-2800	15.1	–	Crawford	Pittsburg
20C75	Pratt RC	207 S. Rochester Street Pratt, KS 67127	2	–	Pratt	Pratt
20844	Salina UTES	1127 Armory Road Salina, KS 67401	3	–	Saline	Salina SW
–	Kansas Training Center	3010 Arnold Avenue, Bldg. 219 Salina, KS 67401	–	–	Saline	Salina SW
–	Kansas Training Center – cont.	3024 Arnold Avenue, Bldg. 217 Salina, KS 67401	–	–	Saline	Salina SW

Code	Facilities	Location	Acreage	Square Footage	County	USGS Quadrangle
0320	Salina Nickell Hall, Bldg. 320	2930 Scanlan Avenue Salina, KS 67401	8.74	79,789	Saline	Salina SW
00321	AT Enlisted Barracks (Southbay 2)	2931 Arnold Avenue, Bldg. 321 Salina, KS 67401	1.31	8,107	Saline	Salina SW
00350	Facility Engineer HQ (CFMO)	1901 Summers Road, Bldg. 350 Salina, KS 67401	4.26	4,589	Saline	Salina SW
00365	Conference Center, Bldg. 365	2929 Scanlan Avenue Salina, KS 67401	3.5	20,739	Saline	Salina SW
00217	92 CMF, Bldg. 217	2804 Arnold Avenue Salina, KS 67401	4.84	28,203	Saline	Salina SW
00450	Eckert Hall, Bldg. 450	2850 Scanlan Avenue Salina, KS 67401	5.88	27,096	Saline	Salina SW
00460	OCS Battalion HQ, Bldg. 460	1901 Sutherland Road Salina, KS 67401	4.88	7,668	Saline	Salina SW
00465	North Open Bay, Bldg. 465	1903 Sutherland Road Salina, KS 67401	1.05	18,809	Saline	Salina SW
00556	RTSM Allied Trades	2750 Scanlan Avenue, Bldgs. Salina, KS 67401	–	5,881	Saline	Salina SW
00558	RTSM Allied Trades	2750 Scanlan Avenue, Bldgs. Salina, KS 67401	10	25,372	Saline	Salina SW
00560	RTSM Allied Trades	2750 Scanlan Avenue, Bldgs. Salina, KS 67401	–	5,874	Saline	Salina SW
20D00	Salina West (Aviation) Armory RC	2910 Arnold Salina, KS 67401	.5	–	Saline	Salina SW

Code	Facilities	Location	Acreage	Square Footage	County	USGS Quadrangle
20D00	Salina AASF# 2	2917 Hein Avenue Salina, KS 67401	5	–	Saline	Salina SW
20D05	Salina Smoky Hill	5100 S. Englund Road Lindsborg, KS 67456	3536	–	McPherson	Lindsborg
20D10	Smith Center RC	101 Armory Road Smith Center, KS 66967	2	–	Smith	Smith Center
–	Topeka (Nickell) Armory	2722 S. Topeka Avenue Topeka, KS 66611	10.89	81,997	Shawnee	Topeka
–	USP&FO Federal Warehouse	131 SW 27th Street, Bldg. 202 Topeka, KS 66611	6.97	19,884	Shawnee	Topeka
00210	Topeka CIF (Central Issue Facility)	131 SW 27th Street Topeka, KS 66611	–	8,100	Shawnee	Topeka
00203	State Warehouse	131 SW 27th Street, Bldg. 203 Topeka, KS 66611	6,866	–	Shawnee	Topeka
00204	State Warehouse	131 SW 27th Street, Bldg. 203 Topeka, KS 66611	4,089	–	Shawnee	Topeka
0CSMS	CSMS, Bldg. 300	131 SW 27th Street Topeka, KS 66611	–	23,149	Shawnee	Topeka
00302	CSMS Field Maintenance Team Two (FMT2), Bldg. 302	2810 SW Topeka Blvd. Topeka, KS 66611	6.97	3,886	Shawnee	Topeka
00688	Topeka AFRC (South Armory)	Bldg. 688, SE Forbes Avenue Topeka, KS 66619	–	107,522	Shawnee	Wakarusa
00636	Topeka Forbes AASF #1	Forbes Field - Building 636 6700 SW Topeka Blvd.	30.24	20,515	Shawnee	Wakarusa

Code	Facilities	Location	Acreage	Square Footage	County	USGS Quadrangle
		Topeka, KS 66619				
–	73rd CST/WMD Bldg. 2003	5920 SE Coyote Dr. Topeka, KS 66619	–	15,504	Shawnee	Wakarusa
–	Wichita FMS #3	2812 N. New York St Wichita, KS 67219	–	56,888	Sedgwick	Wichita East
00100	Wichita North RC	2808 N. New York St Wichita, KS 67219	45	121,177	Sedgwick	Wichita East
20D35	Wichita South RC	3617 S. Seneca Wichita, KS 67217	6	–	Sedgwick	Wichita East

– information unknown

The following sections provide brief descriptions of the infrastructure at each KSARNG site and training installation, and summaries of the status of Section 110 inventories and evaluations completed for each. Appendix B provides historic context information. Information on known cultural resources and cultural resources investigations has been entered into the ICRMP database or KSARNG geodatabase for each site and training installation.

3.1.1 MISSION TRAINING COMPLEX (MTC)

The Mission Training Complex (MTC), one of two KSARNG training facilities, is located at the southeast corner of the Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation in Leavenworth County along the property line that separates the installation from the Leavenworth city limits. It occupies 42 acres of federal property licensed from Fort Leavenworth, whose Directorate of Public Works is responsible for cultural resource compliance. Historically, this property was used principally as pastureland. Today, much of the site is covered by small trees, brush, and a mixture of grasses and weeds. A steep eroded cutbank on the property's small ridge delineates its west edge.

MTC structures include Building 1951 (built 1990), the armory and 35th Infantry Division Headquarters, Building 1952 (built 1997), the MTC Center and various small outbuildings and storage sheds. In addition to the historic buildings, there are four historic trash dump sites within or immediately adjacent to the MTC complex. Two of these sites (14LV106 and 14LV108) are interpreted by McNerney et al. (1989:317) as possibly representing materials from demolished structures located immediately adjacent to and assumedly south of the military reservation. The third site (14LV104) may have been a case of more purposeful dumping to fill in a ravine. As suggested for 14LV108 by McNerney et al. (1989:99), this site may also simply represent a case of trash being "discarded along the roadside..." Site 14LV108 was destroyed when the road was widened and a new roadway built to enable access to the MTC. Recent boundary line adjustments have placed 14LV104 and 14LV106 outside of the MTC boundary. These three historic trash dump sites have been determined ineligible for NRHP listing.

The fourth historic trash dump site (14LV107), which is marked by debris possibly from operation of a coal company located immediately east of the reservation, is considered to be potentially eligible for listing on the National Register. Artifacts have been exposed through erosion of the steep cutbank on the site's west edge. As recommended by previous researchers (McNerney et al. 1989:320) formal determination of eligibility will require site testing. This evaluation will be necessary if the site is to be substantially affected by future activities. For the short term, a perimeter fence recently constructed by Fort Leavenworth, coupled with careful monitoring will suffice to protect the site from further deterioration or vandalism. The site should remain unmarked. A more detailed description of 14LV107 can be found in Appendix C. In the case of inadvertent discoveries, KSARNG should follow the procedures outlined in SOP 5.

In addition to the four aforementioned historic trash-dump sites, there is a prehistoric camp site (14LV109) at the MTC complex. The site was determined in a 1988 investigation to be largely destroyed by construction; because of this, the investigators concluded that the site did not appear to be eligible for the National Register and they recommended clearance for projects located in its vicinity (McNerney et al. 1989:322). The SHPO concurred with these recommendations and no further archaeological investigations were necessary. It is always possible that artifacts may be found at 14LV109, and if so, they should be reported or transferred to the Fort Leavenworth authorities. It should be remembered that ARPA provisions apply to this site, and that any planned impact to the site must be cleared with the Fort Leavenworth authorities.

It should also be noted that in 1988 two other archaeological sites (14LV105 and 14LV108) had been reported at the MTC in Fort Leavenworth. However, neither of these two sites could be relocated in the 1999 survey and both appear to have been completely destroyed by construction. They need not be considered with regard to future undertakings or with regard to ARPA.

3.1.1.1 CULTURAL RESOURCES SUMMARY

- A predictive archaeological model for MTC has been completed (Thies, 2001). The property is considered to have a low potential for archaeological resources.
- There are 42 acres at this training installation, of which 42 acres have been surveyed for archaeological resources.
- Two archaeological sites have been located, of which one (14LV107) needs further evaluation to make a determination of eligibility for listing in the NRHP.
- Of the seven building(s) and structure(s) at this training installation, none are currently 50 years old or older and they have not been evaluated for inclusion in the National Register.
- No building(s) or structure(s) will turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.
- This training installation has been surveyed to determine whether it includes a historic district / historic landscape. This training installation does not include a historic district / historic landscape.
- Tribes have been consulted regarding the existence of sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that might be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known resources of traditional, religious, or cultural significance that might be part of a larger cultural landscape.

- This training installation contains no cemeteries.

3.1.2 KANSAS TRAINING CENTER

The Kansas Training Center (KSTC) is located at the former Schilling Air Force Base in rural Saline County. After Schilling Air Force Base closed in 1965, the 35,000-acre complex was converted for use as the Salina Municipal Airport and Salina Airport Industrial Center. The area has a collection of buildings constructed at various time periods. The KSTC consists of in town facilities (103 acres) and the nearby field training area, which consists of some 3,536 acres of primarily open grassland and target ranges in rural Saline County on land which was once part of Camp Phillips, a World War II training base and prisoner-of-war camp. The field training portion of KSTC is part of the Smoky Hill Bombing Range operated by the Kansas Air National Guard for the U. S. Air Force.

Twenty-one archaeological sites, all of which have been determined ineligible for National Register listing, have been identified at the KSTC. No additional archaeological sites have been surveyed since the last ICRMP.

Fourteen structures, including 11 bridges, a mess hall, a church, and a conference center, were surveyed in 2007; all were determined to be ineligible for National Register listing. Many other structures in the virtual installation fall under the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement and are exempt from further evaluation.

3.1.2.1. Cultural Resources Summary

- A predictive archaeological model for the KSTC has been completed (Thies, 2001). The property is considered to have a low potential for archaeological resources.
- There are 3,639 acres at this site, of which 3,639 acres have been surveyed for archaeological resources.
- Twenty-one archaeological sites have been located, none of which are eligible for the NRHP or need further evaluation to make a determination of eligibility for listing in the NRHP.
- Of the 60 buildings and structures at this site, 17 are currently 50 years old or older.
- Fourteen buildings and structures have been evaluated. None have been determined to be eligible.
- No building(s) and structure(s) will turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.
- This site has not been surveyed to determine whether it includes a historic district / historic landscape.
- This site does not lie within a local historic district.
- Tribes have been consulted regarding the existence of sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties. There are no known resources of traditional, cultural, or religious significance that might be part of a larger cultural landscape.
- This site contains no cemeteries.

3.1.3 FORT RILEY KANSAS TRAINING CENTER

The KSARNG installation at Fort Riley consists of several buildings and storage yards that serve mainly for equipment storage and maintenance, retrofitting of tanks and similar military vehicles, and for the housing of Guard personnel performing those or other duties. One of these buildings, Bldg 741, also known as Marshall Field Hangar, is located at Marshall Airfield and has been determined eligible for listing on the National Register as a contributing structure to a historic district. All the other Guard facilities are located in the old Camp Funston section of the Fort Riley military reservation. Whether at Marshall Airfield or old Camp Funston, all of these buildings are leased from Fort Riley. The responsibility for dealing with cultural resources on the reservation is vested in the Cultural Resources Division, Directorate of Environment and Safety. Any decisions pertaining to cultural resources should be made by the staff of that division (Thies, 2001).

3.1.3.1. Cultural Resources Summary

- A predictive archaeological model for Fort Riley has been completed (Thies, 2001). The property is considered to have a very low potential for archaeological resources.
- There are 173 acres at this training installation, of which 173 acres have been surveyed for archaeological resources.
- No archaeological sites have been located.
- Of the 21 building and structure(s) at this training installation, five are currently 50 years old or older.
- Five buildings and structures have been evaluated. Marshall Field Hangar (Bldg 741) has been determined to be eligible for the NRHP.
- No building(s) and structure(s) will turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.
- This training installation has been surveyed to determine whether it includes a historic district / historic landscape. This training installation does include a historic district / historic landscape.
- Tribes have been consulted regarding the existence of sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that might be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known resources of traditional, religious, or cultural significance that might be part of a larger cultural landscape.
- This training installation contains no cemeteries.

3.1.4 TOPEKA HEADQUARTERS

The KSARNG headquarters (HQ) installation in Topeka consists of a complex of buildings located on state-owned land on the southeast corner of 27th Street and Topeka Avenue, extending east to Kansas Avenue. Survey revealed that virtually all of this land has been modified in some manner by construction that has created office and maintenance facilities, roads and parking lots, ball fields, and various berms and drainage ways to facilitate movement of rain water downslope to the east. Limestone bedrock is close to the surface especially on the western edge of the property. Due to the amount of disturbance and the lack of soil it is extremely unlikely that prehistoric sites are present (Thies, 2001)

At the time Topeka HQ was surveyed for cultural resources, the majority of buildings had not yet reached 50 years of age. None of the buildings were reported to be remarkable in terms or

architecture or history at that time (Thies, 2001). The Nickell Memorial Armory was determined ineligible in 2006.

In summary, survey revealed no significant cultural resources at the KSARNG Topeka Headquarters. There are no known archaeological sites and almost no possibility of any sites being present.

3.1.4.1. Cultural Resources Summary

- A predictive archaeological model for Topeka HQ has been completed (Thies, 2001). The property is considered to have a very low potential for archaeological resources.
- There are 79 acres at this training installation, of which 79 acres have been surveyed for archaeological resources.
- No archaeological sites have been located.
- Of the 24 buildings and structures at this training installation, 11 are currently 50 years old or older.
- One building has been evaluated. None have been determined to be eligible for the NRHP.
- Four building(s) and structure(s) will turn 50 years old over the life of this ICRMP.
- This training installation has not been surveyed to determine whether it includes a historic district / historic landscape.
- Tribes have been consulted regarding the existence of sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that might be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known resources of traditional, religious, or cultural significance that might be part of a larger cultural landscape.
- This training installation contains no cemeteries.

3.1.5 READINESS CENTERS (ARMORIES)

A readiness center (armory) supports individual and collective training, administration, automation and communications, and logistical requirements for the KSARNG. The readiness center (RC) is the single gathering point for KSARNG personnel and is a mobilization platform during federal and state activation of KSARNG troops. The building serves as a headquarters for Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE) and Table of Distribution and Allowance (TDA) organizations and provides support to the community. Functional areas included in this category are assembly space, classrooms, distributive learning centers, locker rooms, physical fitness areas, kitchen, weapons and protective masks storage, other storage, enclosed areas to support training with simulation, operator level maintenance on assigned equipment, and use of Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC) equipment.

There are 36 readiness centers located throughout the KSARNG virtual installation. The readiness centers, in general, consist of an armory building, parking lot(s), sidewalks, driveways, and a small maintained lawn. Other buildings present within an RC can include Motor Vehicle Storage Buildings (MVS), Field Maintenance Shops (FMS), and various storage structures. Most RCs are located on lots less than five acres. A list of Readiness Centers is in Appendix D.

3.1.5.1. Cultural Resources Summary

- A predictive archaeological model for the Readiness Centers have been completed (Thies, 2001). The property is considered to have a very low potential for archaeological resources.
- No archaeological sites have been located.
- Twenty-five Readiness Centers are currently 50 years or older, and one armory (Holton RC) will turn 50 years or older during the course of this ICRMP.
- Hiawatha Armory and Nickell's Armories (Abilene, Clay Center, and Newton) have been determined to be eligible for the NRHP.
- Tribes have been consulted regarding the existence of sacred sites and/or traditional cultural properties that might be part of a larger cultural landscape. There are no known resources of traditional, religious, or cultural significance that might be part of a larger cultural landscape.
- The Readiness Centers contain no cemeteries

3.2 KSARNG CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

This section summarizes the specific actions required to manage cultural resources under the stewardship of the KSARNG for the next five years, as well as summarizing the actions taken over the past five years. Cultural resource actions can include initiation or continuation of Native American consultation not related to a specific project, GIS cultural resource layer development, development of a cultural resource training and awareness program for non-CRM staff, CRM training, development of agreement documents, and fulfillment of federal curation requirements.

Appendix F includes a list of the Installation-Specific Cultural Resources Management Projects undertaken over the previous five years; and proposed projects covering the next five years. In summary, these project focus on the following goals:

- Supporting the military mission through effective cultural resources management;
- Enhancing KSARNG personnel awareness of, and appreciation for, cultural resource preservation and improving the effectiveness of their decision making;
- Enhancing working relationships with the SHPO to identify and protect cultural resources that may exist on KSARNG lands;
- Continuing consultation with Tribes to further the partnership that will permit the protection of irreplaceable cultural resources while KSARNG continues its mission essential activities;
- Strengthening partnerships between the Tribes and the KSARNG to ensure the continued stewardship of KSARNG cultural resources;
- Promoting outreach with an interested public who are stakeholders in local, natural, and cultural resources and ensuring their access to these resources;
- Continuing an approach to protecting archaeological resources that is consistent with the Department of the Interior's *National Strategy for Federal Archaeology*. This approach focuses on the preservation and protection of archaeological sites in place, conservation of archaeological collections and records, sharing of archaeological

research results, and increasing outreach and participation in public archaeology (<http://www.cr.nps.gov/archeology/tools/NatStrat.htm>).

- Identifying procedures for updating the ICRMP, such as changes in Points of Contact (POCs), property exchanges, etc., annually or as new cultural resource data are acquired;
- Incorporating the ICRMP into master planning, Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM), Natural Resources Management Plans (NRMP), Land Condition Trend Analysis, Range and Training Land Program, Threatened and Endangered Species Program, and other KSARNG planning efforts;
- Ensuring continued compliance with the requirements of NHPA, especially Section 106;
- Ensuring continued confidentiality of archaeological site information through the use of such measures as password protected GIS maps and thorough review of public documents by the CRM before they are released. *Note:* Site locational information will remain confidential to the public;
- Developing a curation program, including the maintenance of an in-house artifact catalog that corresponds to collections housed at a curation facility, ARNG museum, or other repository. The KSARNG should establish a curation agreement with the Kansas Historical Society (KSHS), for curating records, files, notes, maps, photographs, reports, artifacts, and other documentation pertaining to cultural resources investigations at KSARNG installations. The curation program should include an annual inspection of the KSARNG collections at the repository in accordance with 36 CFR 79;
- Ensure compliance with NAGPRA, including providing the Tribes with a copy of the in-house artifact catalogs and other information;
- Establishing long-term working relationships with stakeholders to identify and protect historic properties that may exist at KSARNG installations. *Note:* site locational and other information may be confidential or restricted in such cases; and
- Ensuring that scientific and historical data recovered from cultural resources at KSARNG facilities are made available to researchers, Tribes, and other interested parties. *Note:* site locational and other information may be confidential or restricted in such cases.

3.2.1 CULTURAL LANDSCAPE APPROACH

Cultural resources constitute significant elements of the ecosystems in which Army installations and their component activities exist and function. Planning and management of cultural resources should occur within the context of a comprehensive and integrated land, resource, and infrastructure approach that adapts and applies principles of ecosystem management. This involves planning and management of cultural resources by reference to the landscape.

The development and implementation, as appropriate, of a cultural landscape approach to KSARNG installation management is required by AR 200-1. A cultural landscape approach:

1. Analyzes the spatial relationships among all cultural resources within their natural setting. Installation cultural resources management planning occurs through installation ICRMPs, and can be facilitated by installation GIS if available.
2. Serves as an organizing principle to record the landscape in a manner that incorporates the complexity of human cultural interaction with the natural terrain through time. Military installations are treated as an integral entity with interrelationships existing among the

natural and cultural resources present. Military operations are treated as one, albeit one of the most significant, of a number of human cultural activities that have influenced the installation cultural landscape. The intent of this approach is to fully integrate cultural resources management with military training, testing and infrastructure operations.

3. Recognizes that cultural resources may be present on installations because of, or may even be a result of, continuous military occupation and use of the land. Landscapes on any Army installation have all been affected to some degree by human activity. Prehistoric and historic archaeological resources, historic buildings, structures and districts, sacred sites, endangered species habitat, wetlands, riparian areas, and other components of the ecosystem have been influenced, maintained, or created by prehistoric and historic human occupants, and modern military use of the land. All of these natural and man-made features, including those related to military operations, are viewed as a series of surface and subsurface features that make up the installation's cultural landscape.
4. The cultural landscapes on military installations are unique because they are one of the few landscapes in this nation that have evolved from a continued use for defense-related purposes. Therefore, there must be functional continuity, military training and testing, and other defense related activities must continue to occur so as to maintain and allow the military cultural landscape to continue to evolve. As a resource category, a "cultural landscape" can be determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

The KSARNG cultural resources program has implemented the cultural landscape approach in several ways:

- Use of GIS to create cultural resource data layers that are integrated within the geodatabase for each site and training area; these layers allow planners to view cultural resources as integrated with natural resources and infrastructure elements within the landscape.
- The KSARNG's archaeological survey report (Thies, 2001) provides guidance that provides planners with site-specific historical context and past land-use patterns.

3.2.2 GIS

The KSARNG's Geospatial Technologies Sections maintains all National Guard-related GIS data in an SDS-compliant geodatabase structure, including cultural resource data. The Geospatial Technologies utilizes ESRI's ArcGIS Server (SDE) technology to store the geodatabase on a networked server. A networked geodatabase allows users in different locations to have access to the data; however, to prevent unintended access, the database is protected by username and password. Archaeological site data has been collected by GPS for the 21 sites located at field training area of KSTC. Locations of water wells, historic and present, have been collected with GPS and verified using Kansas Geological Survey data.

All cultural resource data is stored with other National Guard-related data, allowing for easy accountability for cultural resources in day-to-day operations and future planning. An example is the examination of a surface danger zone for a proposed range and identifying cultural resources that might be adversely affected by stray rounds. This identification affords the opportunity to impose protective measures before the range is contracted.

3.2.3 SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVES

The cultural resource manager worked with others in the KSARNG to develop a project entitled “Operation Earth Guard: Energy Census Teams at Cold War DoD Facilities.” The project utilized expertise from multidisciplinary teams made up of engineers, architects and cultural resources experts to examine the energy efficiency of Cold War-era armories in Kansas with the goal of devising recommendations for improving their energy efficiency in a way that not only saves money and energy, but also meets preservation standards. The KSARNG complied with all pertinent laws and regulations concerning the management and preservation of cultural resources and will, where appropriate, consult with the SHPO, THPO/Tribes, the ACHP, and interested persons, as required.

3.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS FOR KSARNG PROPERTIES

3.3.1 Architectural Projects

During the lifespan of this ICRMP, additional buildings, structures and objects on KSARNG installations will become 50 years of age. Projects for architectural resources generally include the identification and evaluation of aboveground historic resources subject to immediate damage or loss resulting from training, maintenance, and other activities at KSARNG facilities; and/or the development of a Programmatic Agreement (PA) with the SHPO on treatment and management of potentially eligible or NRHP-eligible buildings, structures, or objects (See Appendix E, SOP 1).

Research questions that may be posed for architectural resources include the following:

- Does this resource convey a specific aspect of the Cold War? How central was this resource to the Cold War mission?
- How many individuals worked at this location? What were their roles?
- Was this resource part of a larger network or planned design? Is this property part of the National Defense Facilities Act (NDFA), 81st Congress Public Act 783 Series standardized designs?
- How many resources of this type were constructed or developed? Where are they located? How much historical integrity do they retain?
- Has the building or facility been modified? Does this site or structure retain historical integrity?

3.3.2 Archaeological Projects

Projects relating to archaeological resources generally include the following:

- Distributing the procedures regarding inadvertent discoveries of cultural artifacts during potential ground-disturbing activities on all KSARNG installations;
- Developing explicit procedures and training for managing accidental or unanticipated discovery of archaeological resources that were previously unknown on KSARNG installations;
- Having the option to develop a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the SHPO for emergency operations (see Appendix E, SOP Number 4) and inadvertent discoveries (see Appendix E, SOP Number 5);
- Defining resource-specific inventory and evaluation procedures for various classes of cultural resources at KSARNG facilities (i.e., pre-contact and historic sites, buildings, structures, objects, artifact assemblages, etc.). In particular, procedures for dealing with

potentially NRHP-eligible resources and surveying high priority areas will be clearly outlined or defined.

- Ensuring reasonable, effective and timely communications between the responsible personnel from the KSARNG and the SHPO concerning cultural resources on KSARNG facilities and their identification, evaluation, and when necessary, preservation and/or mitigation.
- Identification and evaluation of archaeological resources that are subject to damage or loss resulting from training, maintenance, and other activities at KSARNG facilities. Surveys will be performed either in-house or by contractors to KSARNG.
- Development of guidelines for annual review of historic properties, including checking for looting, signs of disturbance, etc. Develop a monitoring program for sites left in situ.
- Protection of artifacts by arranging curation. Presently, KSARNG has a curation agreement with the KSHS, for curating records, files, notes, maps, photographs, reports, artifacts, and other documentation pertaining to cultural resources investigations at KSARNG installations. KSARNG performs an annual inspection of its collections at the repository in accordance with 36 CFR 79. No agreement has been signed between the curation facility and KSARNG for permanent storage of additional historical information such as newspaper articles, official government records, and personal memorabilia.
- Distribution of the SOPs to KSARNG facilities managers, CFMO, and Operations Manager.
- Continuing efforts to complete Phase I surveys at all KSARNG installations.

3.4 INTEGRATION OF NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Natural resource and forestry actions are considered undertakings on KSARNG federal lands and most often require cultural resource compliance under Section 106 of the NHPA and NEPA. Examples of such undertakings include aspects of forest and fire management that involve ground disturbing activities (i.e., cutting or harvesting, timber thinning, prescribed burning, wildfire suppression, construction and maintenance of fire breaks, Pine Beetle salvage operations, reforestation, establishing wildlife food plots, erosion control, re-vegetation, and soil conservation).

Natural resources management activities, as well as training and routine operational and maintenance activities that could require Section 106 consultation within the following program areas below include, but are not limited to:

Table 5. Activities that Require Section 106 Consultation.

Program Area	Type of Activity
Range Operations	Artillery impact and live-firing of weapons, Ordnance disposal
Maintenance Operations	Facility construction, right-of-way easements, repair, alteration, modification, demolition, or disposal of standing structures 45+ years of age; construction of a modern structure or feature within the view shed of an historic property or district; construction of new roads (dirt or paved); other earthmoving activities (i.e., terrain modification)

Integrated Training Area Management	Restoration in areas that have been disturbed by troop activities (Stream banks, trails, low water crossing, maneuver damage)
Environmental	Remediation activities that involve building demolition and earth excavation to remove contaminants, spill/hazard response for soil removal (emergency Section 106)
Forestry Management	Forest management (i.e., timber harvesting, tree planting, prescribed burning, crop tree release, timber stand improvements)
Wildlife Prescribed Fire	Construction of fire breaks in new areas that involve earthmoving activities
Vegetative Management	Repair of extreme erosion, removal of woody vegetation
Wildlife Management	In-ground trapping arrays
Agricultural and Grazing	New agricultural or grazing allotments on undisturbed land
Soil Conservation	Erosion control measures that alter original ground surface
Wetlands Management	In-ground water control systems, earthen dams or mound features.
Other	Construction of new food plots, or ground disturbance at food plots located on known archaeological sites; plowing and disking; and construction of pedestrian trails.

Generally, activities that do not require Section 106 consultation include:

- Mowing and routine landscaping;
- Field bivouacking and land navigation;
- Use of existing excavated areas;
- Munitions storage;
- Fueling and refueling activities;
- Repair, alteration, modification, demolition, or disposal of structures less than 50 years of age [Exceptions apply to properties that meet Criteria Considerations that would make it eligible for listing to the NRHP];
- Transfer of a structure under 50 years of age to another State or Federal Agency;
- No till drills; and
- Reno mattress installation or replacement.

As integrated with the KSARNG Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (INRMP), to reduce potential for disturbance, the KSARNG will plan natural resources projects to avoid archaeological sites that may be eligible for the NRHP. As a result, **all** projects involving ground disturbance will be coordinated with the KSARNG CRM.

3.5 CURATION

[Note: AR 200-1, 2-7 (a) and (b) – The installation commander will ensure that all collections are possessed maintained, and curated in accordance with the requirements of 36 CFR 79. Generally, installations should not establish archaeological curation facilities on the installation due to the permanent recurring costs and personnel requirements to maintain such repositories to the minimum standards in 36 CFR 79 in perpetuity.]

In accordance with the requirements of 36 CFR 79, *Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections*, AR 200-1 requires The Adjutant General of the KSARNG to ensure that all archaeological collections and associated records, as defined in 36 CFR 79.4(a), are processed, maintained, and preserved. Collections are material remains that are excavated or removed during a survey, excavation, or other study of a prehistoric or historic resource, and associated records that are prepared or assembled in connection with the survey, excavation, or other study (36 CFR 79.4[a]). Associated records are original records (or copies thereof) that are prepared or assembled, that document efforts to locate, evaluate, record, study, preserve, or recover a prehistoric or historic resource (36 CFR 79.4([2])). The CRM should consider the long-term and ongoing costs of permanent collection curation and include this in the funding request.

Collections from federal lands or those obtained during federally funded projects should be deposited in a repository that meets the standards outlined in 36 CFR 79, to ensure that they will be safeguarded and permanently curated in accordance with federal guidelines. Collections from state owned property have title vested in the KSARNG and should be curated in facilities that meet the requirements of the SHPO.

A curation facility is specifically designed to serve as a physical repository where collections and records are sorted, repackaged, assessed for conservation needs, and then placed in an appropriate, environmentally controlled, secure storage area. Proper curation also includes a review and update of all paper records. An important component of artifact curation is the selection of artifacts for site-specific reference collections. Artifact data are entered into a database, which is an important management and research tool. The overall goal of the federal curation program, as set forth in 36 CFR 79, is to ensure the preservation and accessibility of cultural resource collections and documents for use by members of the public interested in the archaeology and history of the region.

3.5.1 Curation Procedures

- Before permanent curation, all artifacts recovered on KSARNG installations will be analyzed using commonly accepted methods for artifacts in the region. Artifact analyses will be consistent with current archaeological research objectives for the region.
- Cleaning, curation, and storage of artifacts and associated documents will meet professional standards.
- Artifacts and associated documents will be stored in clean, spacious, temperature-controlled facilities while on the installation and kept in archival-quality bags, folders, or boxes.
- The KSARNG may choose to negotiate a MOU or similar agreement with the SHPO or other state repository, museum, or university, or other approved curation facility for final curation of all artifacts.
- All field, laboratory, and other project records will be reproduced on archival-quality paper.

3.5.2 36 CFR 79 Reporting and Inspection Requirements

The annual Secretary of the Interior's report to Congress requires an assessment of archaeological records and materials in federal repositories. The CRM shall determine, on an annual basis, the volume of records and materials held by the KSARNG installation or curated on its behalf at a curation facility. Inspections of federally curated archaeological collections shall be conducted periodically in accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act (40 USC 484), and its implementing regulation (41 CFR 101). Consistent with 36 CFR 79.11(a), the CRM shall:

- Maintain a list of any U.S. Government-owned personal property received by the CRM (see Appendix D).
- Periodically inspect the physical environment in which all archaeological materials are stored for the purpose of monitoring the physical security and environmental control measures (see Appendix D).
- Periodically inspect the collections in storage for the purposes of assessing the condition of the material remains and associated records, and of monitoring those remains and records for possible deterioration and damage (see Appendix C).
- Periodically inventory the collection by accession, lot, or catalog record for the purpose of verifying the location of the material remains and associated records (see Appendix C).

3.5.3 Curation Facilities

At this time no archaeological material or artifacts as a result of archaeological investigations on KSARNG have been curated with KSHS, however, if any materials or artifacts are collected as a result of archaeological investigations on KSARNG they will be curated at:

Archaeology Laboratory
Kansas Historical Society
6425 SW 6th Avenue
Topeka, Kansas 66615-1099
785-272-8681, ext. 151

This facility meets the standards outlined in 36 CFR 79. Requirements for curating items at this facility, as well as the current curation agreement between the facility and the KSARNG are included in Appendix C. At this time no archaeological material or artifacts as a result of archaeological investigations on KSARNG have been curated with KSHS. Forms for curation agreement can be found in Appendix C.

Records, artifacts, and donated private collections that are associated with the KSARNG's military history are curated and/or stored in accordance with Military Regulation under NGR 870-20 (see http://www.ngbpdc.ngb.army.mil/pubs/870/ngr870_20.pdf), at the following facility:

Museum of the Kansas National Guard
6700 SW Topeka Boulevard
Topeka, Kansas 66619
785-862-1020

Any historic artifacts associated with the MTC complex at Fort Leavenworth are at the following facility:

Frontier Army Museum
100 Reynolds Avenue
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas
913-684-2186

In general, items relating to the KSARNG's military history are the responsibility of the KSARNG's historian or Military History Detachment rather than the CRM. National Guard Regulation (NGR) 870-20 "Army National Guard Museums, Museum Activities, and Historical Property" and its associated regulation AR 870-20 "Military History: Responsibilities, Policies, and Procedures" outline the policies applied to these types of items. AR 870-20 and NGR 870-20 can be found online at:

http://www.army.mil/usapa/epubs/CMH_1.html (AR 870-20)

http://www.ngbpdc.ngb.army.mil/pubs/870/ngr870_20.pdf (NGR 870-20)

Under NGR 870-20, a historical collection is defined as:

- (1) A collection of artifacts displayed in a regimental room, trophy room, armory, visitor's center, exhibit area, or other type of display not recognized by the U.S. Center for Military History as a museum or museum activity.
- (2) A collection of historical artifacts (including archaeological artifacts) secured, preserved, accounted for, and stored on an installation.
- (3) A collection of historical artifacts in an officers' club, non-commissioned officers club, chapel, lobby, headquarters building, or armory.
- (4) A collection of artifacts such as tanks, artillery, vehicles, aircraft or other items that are displayed in front of buildings (including armories), on a parade ground, at an airfield, in parks, or at other locations around the State.

NGR 870-20 also specifies the roles of CRMs and historians in regards to collections:

The State/installation Environmental Program Manager will advise the museum director/curator regarding archaeological artifacts and other items relating to Native Americans. IAW provisions of AR 200-1, the Environmental Program Manager, in turn, will consult with the installation's Cultural Resources Manager and the Coordinator of Native American Affairs on the applicability of cultural resources laws and regulations.

NGR 870-20 also provides the following guidance regarding archaeological collections:

Archaeological remains or artifacts related to Native Americans will not be accepted into Federal collections without prior approval of the Army National Guard Environmental Program Manager, after consultation with the State/installation Cultural Resources Manager and Coordinator of Native American Affairs. Acceptance of archaeological material may be subject to additional Federal laws and regulations, and the Environmental Program Manager will advise the museum director/curator regarding any specific cultural resources requirements. Such requirements include, but are not limited to, the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470a-w) and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.).

3.6 CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGER'S GUIDANCE AND PROCEDURES

Guidance for the Cultural Resources program is provided in the Army National Guard Cultural Resources Handbook (2013). A full copy of the Handbook may be found at GKO under the Installations and Environment, Cultural Resources.

Integration and coordination among KSARNG offices can be very challenging. Installation program managers (including those managing cultural resources, natural resources, training, housing, landscape maintenance, etc.) manage multiple programs and it may be difficult to communicate with other offices on a regular basis. To effectively manage a cultural resource program, coordination is absolutely essential. Other offices need to be aware of the cultural resource program's responsibilities. The CRM also must be aware of the activities of other installation offices that could have a potential impact on cultural resources.

An effective CRM should:

1. Understand the military mission.
2. Have or acquire an inventory of archaeological resources with locations, maps, etc. This must be closely controlled and discussed in a case-by-case manner.
3. Formulate a coherent and persuasive argument for how their job supports the military mission.
4. Review proposed programs and projects to determine necessary compliance.
5. Align cultural resources compliance with NEPA requirements whenever possible.
6. Work on gaining proponents for cultural resource management up the chain of command.
7. Know what other installation offices are doing, explain cultural resource responsibilities, and discuss potential impacts to cultural resources.
8. Coordinate and consult with outside entities including the SHPO, Federally recognized tribes, and local interest groups. Neglecting to consult with these interested parties early in the planning process may result in unnecessary tension, which will cause delays that translate into government time and cost. Recent legislation has strengthened responsibilities to consult with Federally recognized tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and Alaskan Corporations.
9. Meet the professional qualification standards of the Secretary of the Interior under 36 CFR 61 (see section 4.2.2).

Coordination and staffing procedures are critical for activities such as construction; long-range planning; building repair, maintenance, or renovation; and planning and execution of mission training or other mission essential activities. Coordination is also critical for cultural resources stewardship and compliance. Actions that typically trigger internal coordination and compliance include:

- ground disturbance;
- building maintenance and repair;
- landscape and grounds repair or replacement;
- new construction – buildings or additions, infrastructure, roads, and trails;
- major renovations to buildings;
- major changes in use of buildings;

- major changes in training locations or type;
- master planning;
- disposal or divesting of property;
- alterations to any buildings, structures or objects that are 45 years of age or older;
- demolishing building or structures;
- leasing or using private or public property;
- emergency operations; and/or
- compliance with Homeland Security requirements.

Construction or military mission activities may adversely affect cultural resources. Each KSARNG staff member involved with planning, construction, building repair, or maintenance; or management of training or other mission activities coordinates with the CRM in the planning process. The Environmental Analysis of the project or activity is normally done through development of the appropriate NEPA document. Section 106 consultation can be coordinated with the NEPA review process to help streamline the entire environmental review. Analysis typically commences with completion and review of Military Construction Project Data Form 1391, Project Request Form 420, or a work order.

To facilitate integration of planning and analysis of effects from KSARNG actions, the CRM will:

- distribute the ICRMP to and solicit input from the internal stakeholders;
- distribute cultural resources project list (Appendix F) and emphasize time requirements for compliance;
- distribute SOPs to applicable parties (see Appendix E);
- distribute list of historic structures and archaeological sensitivity maps;
- develop and conduct cultural resource awareness training;
- meet, at a minimum, once a year with construction and facility management office (CFMO) and Operations Manager in the Directorate of Operations to discuss upcoming projects and plans;
- meet with the Environmental Quality Control Committee (EQCC); and
- participate in staff meetings.

The CRM should contact the above personnel to determine if they understand the cultural resources management program, and periodically, interface with these individuals on updates and as new KSARNG mission essential plans and programs are developed.

Table 6. Internal Stakeholder Coordination.

Internal Stakeholder	Interface with Cultural Resource Program and CRM
Leadership – TAG, ATAG, Chief of Staff	<p>Provide leadership support to the cultural resources program. Through review and signing of ICRMP, determines the cultural resources policy and procedures for the KSARNG.</p> <p>Participate in cultural resources awareness training.</p>
CFMO	<p>Have the ICRMP as a component plan within the installation Master Plan and Design Guide.</p> <p>Provide project and program information to the CRM for review during planning stages.</p> <p>Include time schedules for cultural resources compliance.</p> <p>Have the current inventory of cultural resources.</p> <p>Invite CRM to planning and project meetings.</p> <p>Have a permitting system established for anyone who plans to excavate on the installation. The CRM shall review excavation plans submitted to them, or provide the CFMO with an inventory and map of all known archaeological sites.</p> <p>Provide background information concerning facilities, environmental, and geographic factors, surface disturbance, threatened and endangered species, wetlands, and other sensitive natural resources to the CRM.</p>
USPFO	<p>Should have the ICRMP as a component plan within the installation Master Plan and Design Guide.</p> <p>Should have the current inventory of cultural resources, and discuss upcoming project with the CRM to ensure timely compliance.</p> <p>Invite CRM to planning and project meetings.</p> <p>Participate in cultural resources awareness training.</p>

Internal Stakeholder	Interface with Cultural Resource Program and CRM
G3, Director of Operations	<p>Should have the ICRMP as a component plan within the installation Master Plan and Design Guide.</p> <p>Should have the CRM review master/strategic plans and training plans.</p> <p>Should include time schedules for cultural resources compliance and any necessary tribal consultation in implementation of plans and training.</p> <p>Invite CRM to planning and project meetings.</p> <p>Participate in cultural resources awareness training.</p>
Facility Managers, Readiness Centers (armories)	<p>Shall have the current inventory of significant cultural resources, as well as information on lands that have or have not been surveyed. Should be provided information on any agreement documents pertinent to their facilities and SOPs.</p> <p>Participate in cultural resources awareness training.</p>
Environmental Program Manager (M-DAY)	<p>Shall have the current inventory of significant cultural resources found on properties, as well as information on lands that have or have not been surveyed. Should be provided information on any agreement documents pertinent to their facilities and SOPs.</p> <p>Participate in cultural resources awareness training.</p>
KSTC Range Control	<p>Shall have the current inventory of significant cultural resources found on properties, as well as information on lands that have or have not been surveyed. Should be provided information on any agreement documents pertinent to their facilities and SOPs.</p> <p>Shall provide background information concerning facilities, environmental and geographic factors, surface disturbance, threatened and endangered species, wetlands, and other sensitive natural resources to the CRM.</p> <p>Participate in cultural resources awareness training.</p>
Unit Commander, Environmental Liaison, Environmental Unit Command Officer	<p>Shall have the current inventory of significant cultural resources found on properties, as well as information on lands that have or have not been surveyed and SOPs.</p> <p>Participate in cultural resources awareness training.</p>

Internal Stakeholder	Interface with Cultural Resource Program and CRM
ITAM (CRM)	<p>Shall have the current inventory of significant cultural resources found on properties, as well as information on lands that have or have not been surveyed and SOPs.</p> <p>Participate in cultural resources awareness training.</p>
Public Affairs	<p>Shall act as a liaison between the CRM and the public, facilitate public meetings, and arrange and conduct meetings or information dissemination with the media, as appropriate.</p> <p>Shall promote National Historic Preservation Week.</p> <p>Provide news stories to internal newsletters, newspapers (On Guard), NGB publications, and local media.</p>

Coordination with non-KSARNG entities is required under several federal laws and regulations and AR 200-1. NHPA, NEPA, and NAGPRA require coordination with interested parties and other government agencies, depending on the action involved.

External agencies and stakeholders that may be involved in cultural resources management include:

- State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO);
- Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO);
- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP);
- Departmental Consulting Archaeologist, National Park Service;
- Keeper of the National Register, Department of the Interior;
- Federally Recognized Tribes; and/or
- Interested members of the public, including ethnographic groups, historic organizations and others.

The KSARNG will comply with all pertinent laws and regulations concerning the management and preservation of cultural resources and will, where appropriate, consult with the SHPO, THPO, the ACHP, Tribes, and interested persons, as required (see Cultural Resources Handbook [2013: Section 1.4]).

Timing: SHPO and public reviews will generally require a minimum of 30 days for Section 106 reviews. THPO and Tribe reviews require additional diligence. At a minimum, concurrent with the 30-day review, follow up with THPOs/Tribes by sending a certified letter to receive input. A thorough memorandum for record (MFR) of contact with THPOs/Tribes must be kept for these consultation efforts.

4.0 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

The SOPs are designed to provide guidance for KSARNG non-environmental personnel in addressing the most common actions and situations involving cultural resources. The SOPs have been prepared to assist the ARNG in complying with applicable state and federal laws, regulations, and guidelines pertaining to cultural resources management.

Cultural Resources Manager. AR 200-1 requires the designation of a CRM to coordinate the virtual installation's cultural resources management program. For ARNGs, the CRM is, therefore, responsible for the oversight of activities that may affect cultural resources on KSARNG land, or KSARNG activities that may have an effect on cultural resources on non-ARNG lands.

Annual Cultural Resources Training. A requirement of the KSARNG Cultural Resources Management Program is annual cultural resources awareness training. Training for non-environmental personnel is crucial to ensure a successful cultural resources management program, compliance with environmental laws and policies, and protection of cultural resources. The CRM personnel will develop a training program for the training site managers, field commanders and their troops, maintenance staff, and others who may encounter cultural resources. Training subjects can include understanding SOPs, introduction to cultural resources regulations and management, and identification of cultural resources.

Timing: An awareness training course would be approximately 2 to 4 hours.

Table 7. Timing of SOPs.

SOP	Timing
SOP No. 1: Maintenance and Care for Historic Buildings and Structures	For exempt actions, no additional time is required. For non-exempt actions, anticipate a minimum of 4 months.
SOP No. 2: Disposal or Demolition of Excess Property	Anticipate a minimum of 4 to 6 months for historic structures. See Appendix E for additional guidance.
SOP No. 3: Mission Training of Military and Tenant Personnel	Clearing lands for training requires approximately 4 to 6 months for archaeological surveys. Personnel should be familiar with the contents of SOP 5; can be done as part of annual training and unit in-briefings.
SOP No. 4: Emergency Actions	A minimum of 7 days.
SOP No. 5: Inadvertent Discovery	Personnel should be familiar with the contents of the SOP; can be done as part of annual training and unit in-briefings. Inadvertent discoveries will take a minimum of 30 days.
SOP No. 6: Tribal Consultation	Ongoing consultation is required to ensure the success of the KSARNG mission.

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5.0 TRIBAL CONSULTATION

The NHPA, EO 13007, EO 13175, Presidential Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies dated 29 April 1994: Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments, and the Annotated Policy Document for DoD American Indian and Alaska Native Policy, updated 2012, require federal agencies to consult with federally recognized American Indian Tribes. (DoDI 4710.02).

Consultation takes on many forms. The KSARNG may need to consult on a project basis for proposed actions that may affect cultural resources of interest to Tribes. If KSARNG activities have the potential to affect tribal properties or resources, all interested Tribes will be consulted early in the planning process and their concerns will be addressed to the greatest extent possible. Establishing a permanent relationship with Tribes will lead to a better understanding of each party's interests and concerns and development of a trustful relationship. This will streamline future project-based consultation and streamline the inadvertent discovery process.

For project-specific consultation, the CRM should send appropriate reports and documentation to potentially affected THPO/Tribes describing the proposed action and analysis of effects (either Section 106 and/or NEPA documents) and request comments and input. After 30 days, the CRM should follow up with THPO/Tribes for input if no correspondence has been received. A thorough MFR must be kept. For projects of particular interest to THPOs/Tribes, the CRM could consider a site visit and meeting with affected THPOs/Tribes. Consultation meetings should be held and include representation from the KSARNG command leadership (i.e., The Adjutant General, CFMO, etc.).

A list of the regulatory requirements is provided in the Army National Guard Cultural Resources Handbook (2013) Chapter 4. Additional information regarding Tribal consultation and a listing of the Tribal representatives and POCs is provided in Appendix C and SOP 6.

5.1 KSARNG TRIBAL CONSULTATION PROGRAM

In 2012, the DoD updated its annotated American Indian and Alaska Native Policy, which emphasizes the importance of respecting and consulting with tribal governments on a government-to-government basis. The policy requires an assessment, through consultation, of the effect of proposed DoD actions that may have the potential to significantly affect protected American Indian tribal resources, American Indian tribal rights, and American Indian lands before decisions are made by the services. DoDI 4710.02 provides additional emphasis to this policy. If it appears that there may be an effect, the appropriate federally recognized tribes would be contacted.

Appendix C includes a description of the KSARNG's consultation program to date. The Appendix includes:

- A state map with tribal lands overlain
 - Summary of past consultation activities (meetings)
 - Letters and memorandums for record
 - Planned future consultation
 - Point of contact list
 - Agreement documents
1. The Appendix should be updated as necessary to include MFRs, meeting agendas and summaries, updated POC lists, and agreement documents.

2. The POC list should be updated whenever new information becomes available. At a minimum, the list should be checked annually. The CRM can call/access the following resources for update information:
 - SHPO
 - THPOs
 - Bureau of Indian Affairs Web page (<http://www.bia.gov/index.htm>)
 - Other federal or state agencies, including the state Department of Transportation
3. Phone calls, emails, and correspondence relating to consultation should be tracked in the Communication Record table of the ICRMP database. Reports can be printed from this table to serve as MFRs or to provide a timeline of communications regarding a particular issue.

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APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

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Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) – The ACHP was established by Title 11 of the National Historic Preservation Act to advise the President and Congress, to encourage private and public interest in historic preservation, and to comment on federal agency action under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) – States that the policy of the United States is to protect and preserve, for American Indians, their inherent rights of freedom to believe, express, and exercise the traditional religions of the American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Native Hawaiians. These rights include, but are not limited to, access to sites, use and possession of sacred objects, and the freedom to worship through ceremony and traditional rites.

Antiquities Act of 1906 – Provides for the protection of historic and prehistoric ruins and objects of antiquity on federal lands, and authorizes scientific investigation of antiquities on federal lands subject to permits and other regulatory requirements.

Archaeological Artifacts – An object, a component of an object, a fragment or sherd of an object, that was made or used by humans; a soil, botanical or other sample of archaeological interest.

Archaeological Records – Notes, drawings, photographs, plans, computer databases, reports, and any other audio-visual records related to the archaeological investigation of a site.

Archaeological Resource – For the purposes of ARPA, archaeological resources include any material of human life or activities on public (federal) lands and Indian lands that is at least 100 years of age and is of archaeological interest (32 CFR 229.3(a)). To be included in the NRHP, archaeological resources may be 50 years of age or older.

Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979 – Prohibits the removal, sale, receipt, and interstate transportation of archaeological resources obtained illegally (without permits), from federal or Indian lands and authorizes agency permit procedures for archaeological investigations on lands under agency control.

Area of Potential Effects (APE) – The geographical area(s) within which the undertaking may cause changes in the character of or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The APE may change according to the regulation under which it is being applied. Effects can be direct, indirect, or cumulative.

Categorical Exclusion (CX) – Under the National Environmental Policy Act, CXs apply to actions that have no foreseeable environmental consequences to resources other than cultural resources, and are not likely to be highly controversial. CXs may also be applied to cultural resources management activities. A list of approved Army CXs can be found in 32 CFR 651.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) – Includes the government-wide regulations that all federal agencies must follow. Regulations have the force of law.

Cultural Items – As defined by NAGPRA, human remains and associated funerary objects, unassociated funerary objects (at one time associated with human remains as part of a death rite or ceremony, but no longer in possession or control of the federal agency or museum), sacred objects (ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for practicing traditional Native American religions), or objects of cultural patrimony (having ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to a federally recognized tribe or Native Hawaiian organization, rather than property owned by an individual Native American, and which, therefore, cannot be alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual of the tribe or group).

Cultural Landscape – A cultural landscape is a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person, or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. A cultural landscape can be a historic site, historic designed landscape, historic vernacular landscape, or ethnographic landscape (Cultural Resource Management Guidelines, NPS-28).

Cultural Landscape Approach – To serve as an organizing principle for cultural and natural features in the same way that the idea of an ecosystem serves as an organizing principle for different parts of the natural environment.

Cultural Resources – Historic properties as outlined in the NHPA; cultural items as defined by NAGPRA; archaeological resources as defined by ARPA; sites and sacred objects to which access is afforded under AIRFA; and collections and associated records as defined in 36 CFR 79.

Cultural Resources Management Program – Activities carried out under the authority of AR 200-1 to comply with federal statutes and regulations pertaining to cultural resources.

Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections (36 CFR 79) – The practices associated with the storage, preservation, and retrieval for subsequent study of archaeological records and artifacts.

Environmental Assessment (EA) – An EA is prepared under NEPA for actions that the project proponent does not anticipate will have a significant effect on the environment, or if significance of the potential impact is unknown. An EA results in a Finding of No Significant Impact or a Notice of Intent.

Environmental Compliance Assessment System (ECAS) – Assists the Army in achieving, maintaining, and monitoring environmental compliance with federal, state, and local environmental regulations. ECAS identifies environmental compliance deficiencies and develops corrective actions and cost estimates to address these deficiencies.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) – An EIS, is a document that describes the impacts on the environment as a result of a proposed action that may "significantly affecting the quality of the human environment." It also describes impacts of alternatives as well as plans to mitigate the impacts.

Executive Order (EO) 11593 of 1971 – Directs federal agencies to provide leadership in preserving, restoring, and maintaining the historic and cultural environment of the nation; to ensure the preservation of cultural resources; to locate, inventory, and nominate to the NRHP all properties under their control that meet the criteria for nomination; and to ensure that cultural resources are not inadvertently damaged, destroyed, or transferred before the completion of inventories and evaluation for the NRHP.

Executive Order (EO) 13006 of 1996 – Directs federal agencies to provide leadership in utilizing and maintaining, wherever appropriate, historic properties and districts, especially those located in central business areas. This EO intends to aid in the location of federal facilities on historic properties in our central cities; to identify and remove regulatory barriers; and to improve preservation partnerships.

Executive Order 13007 of 1996 on Indian Sacred Sites – Provides additional direction to federal agencies regarding American Indian sacred sites. Federal agencies are "within the constraints of their missions" required to accommodate federally recognized tribes' and Native Hawaiian organizations' requirements for access to and ceremonial use of sacred sites on public lands; and to avoid damaging the physical integrity of such sites.

Executive Order 13175 of 2000 on Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments – This EO was issued on 6 November 2000, expanding on and strengthening EO 13084 (Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments 1998). Federal agencies are to recognize the right of self-governance and the sovereignty of federally recognized tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations, and are to consult with them in developing and implementing policies that have tribal implications. Each federal agency is to have “an accountable process to ensure meaningful and timely input by tribal officials in the development of regulatory policies that have tribal implications.” EO 13084 is revoked as of 5 February 2001, under this new executive order.

Geographical Information System (GIS) – Electronic mapping system that can provide information regarding identified structures and archaeological sites that are potentially NRHP-eligible, or that have been determined to be NRHP-eligible.

Historic Property – Historic property means any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria.

Indian Tribe – Any tribe, band, nation, or other organized American Indian group or community of Indians, including any Alaska Native village or corporation as defined in or established by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 USC 1601 et seq.) that is recognized as eligible for special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians. Such acknowledged or “federally recognized” Indian tribes exist as unique political entities in a government-to-government relationship with the United States. The Bureau of Indian Affairs maintains the listing of federally recognized Indian tribes.

Installation – (Standard definitions according to DoDI 4165.14). A base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other activity under the jurisdiction of the DoD. An installation can be a single site or a grouping of two or more sites for inventory. Installation is appropriate for leased facilities or sites where the DoD is conducting environmental restoration activities. This term does not apply to contingency operations or projects involving civil works, river and harbor, or flood control. Installations represent management organizations with a mission. For the ICRMP, an installation refers to both the state-wide ARNG as a whole, and individual KSARNG locations throughout the state (e.g., camp, FMS complex, etc). For real property purposes, an installation is a single site or a grouping of two or more sites for inventory reporting. Each State represents a single virtual installation consisting of all sites the State controls except sites designated as training installations. Training installations can be their own installations if they have their own command structure and if ARNG Directorate has approved that they may be listed as their own ARNG training installation. One or more sites may be assigned to any one installation but each can only be assigned to a single installation. An installation can exist in three possible forms: (1) A single site designated as an installation (e.g., Camp Roberts, CA); (2) Several non-contiguous or contiguous sites grouped together as a single ARNG training installation (e.g., Camp Shelby, MS); or (3) Several contiguous or non-contiguous sites grouped together as a single virtual installation (e.g., ARNG manages all the sites in a single state as a virtual installation).

Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) – A 5-year plan developed and implemented by an installation commander to provide for the management of cultural resources in a way that maximizes beneficial effects on such resources and minimizes adverse effects and impacts without impeding the mission of the installation and its tenants.

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) – A formal written agreement containing the results of discussions among the federal agency, the SHPO, and the ACHP, and can include other entities, state agencies, federally recognized Indian tribes, and/or interested public. The MOA documents mutual agreements upon statements of facts, intentions, procedures, and parameters for future actions and matter of coordination. It shows how the needs of the federal agency, the needs and desires of the public, and the scientific / historical significance of the property have all been protected. An MOA is not required by law or regulation except to resolve adverse effects issues (see 36 CFR 800.6(c)). In all other circumstances, it is an optional tool that can be used to ensure compliance with NHPA.

Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies dated 29 April 1994, Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments – Directs that consultation between the Army and federally recognized tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations shall occur on a government-to-government basis in accordance with this memorandum. Installation commanders, as the representatives of government, shall consult with designated representatives of federally recognized American Indian tribal governments. Consultation with federally recognized tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations on a government-to-government basis occurs formally and directly between installation commanders and heads of federally recognized tribal governments. Installation and tribal staff-to-staff communications do not constitute government-to-government consultation.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) – (PL 91-90; 42 USC 4321-4347), states that the policy of the federal government is to preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage and requires consideration of environmental concerns during project planning and execution. This act requires federal agencies to prepare an EIS for every major federal action that has the potential to significantly affect the quality of the human environment, including both natural and cultural resources. It is implemented by regulations issued by the Council on Environmental Quality (40 CFR 1500-08) that are incorporated into 32 CFR 651, *Environmental Analysis of Army Actions*.

National Historic Landmark (NHL) – National Historic Landmarks are buildings, historic districts, structures, sites, and objects that possess exceptional value in commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States. They are so designated by the Secretary of the Interior after identification by National Park Service professionals and evaluation by the National Park System Advisory Board, a committee of scholars and other citizens.

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 – (as amended [PL 89-665; 16 USC 470-470w-6]), establishes historic preservation as a national policy and defines it as the protection, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology or engineering.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act provides direction for federal agencies on undertakings that affect properties listed, or those eligible for listing on the NRHP, and is implemented by regulations (36 CFR 800) issued by the ACHP. Section 110 requires federal agencies to locate, inventory, and nominate all properties that may qualify for the NRHP.

National Park Service – The bureau of the Department of the Interior to which the Secretary of the Interior has delegated the authority and responsibility for administering the National Historic Preservation Program.

National Register Criteria – The criteria established by the Secretary of the Interior for use in evaluating the eligibility of properties for the NRHP (36 CFR 60).

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) – A nationwide listing of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of national, state, or local significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, or culture that is maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. NRHP listings must meet the criteria found in 36 CFR 60.4.

Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990 – (PL 101-601), requires federal agencies to establish Native procedures for identifying American Indian groups associated with cultural items on federal lands, to inventory human remains and associated funerary objects in federal possession, and to return such items upon request to the affiliated groups. The law also requires that any discoveries of cultural items covered by the act shall be reported to the head of the responsible federal entity, who shall notify the appropriate federally recognized Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations and cease activity in the area of the discovery for at least 30 days.

Paleontological Resources – Scientifically significant fossilized remains, specimens, deposits, and other such data from prehistoric, non-human life.

Parcel - A parcel is a contiguous piece or pieces of land described in a single real estate instrument. A parcel also can be described as a specific area of land whose perimeter is delineated by metes and bounds or other survey methods. A parcel represents each individual land acquisition by deed or grant (i.e., each separate real estate transaction). A single real estate transaction may acquire multiple parcels. Each parcel is shown by a single lot record in the Real Property Inventory (RPI). Parcels are, therefore, the building blocks of land for a site. A parcel is created by a real estate transaction whereby a Military Department or the State acquires an interest in land, and a legal instrument evidences the interest so acquired.

Phase I Survey – A survey conducted to identify and map archaeological sites and to obtain data on site types in an area. Methodology involves a review of historic records, environmental characteristics, and locational data concerning previously recorded sites in the area. Based on research, the area is divided into sections of high, moderate, and low potential for cultural resources. Shovel pits measuring up to 50 centimeters in diameter and 100 centimeters deep are excavated in the field and soil is passed through ¼-inch mesh hardware cloth. The density of shovel pits is determined by site probability. Areas of high probability receive shovel tests in 25-meter intervals. For areas of moderate probability, tests are conducted in 50-meter intervals. Areas of low probability are visually examined and shovel test pits are dug at the principal investigator's discretion. This Phase I survey includes both KSHS Phase I and Phase II surveys.

Predictive Model – Modeling used to determine areas of high, medium, and low archaeological potential.

Planning Resource for Infrastructure Development and Evaluation (PRIDE) – The PRIDE database is the Planning Resource for Infrastructure Development and Evaluation (PRIDE). It is a centralized database to support the identification of assets within an installation in each state. It provides ARNG Directorate with real property information from which to manage its real property assets. The PRIDE database includes information about facilities, equipment, and grounds at each installation, and information regarding whether the building has been evaluated for its eligibility to the NRHP and whether it is eligible for or listed on the NRHP. The PRIDE does not contain information regarding archaeological sites at installations.

Programmatic Agreement (PA) – A formal agreement between agencies to modify and/or replace the Section 106 process for numerous undertakings in a program.

Real Property Development Plans (RPDP) – A written resource prepared by the ARNG to be consulted and used during the preparation of an ICRMP, specifically in dealing with standing structures at each activity or installation.

Record of Environmental Consideration (REC) – A document that is used to explain how an action is covered in a CX.

Section 106 – Under the NHPA, Section 106 provides direction for federal agencies regarding undertakings that affect properties listed or those eligible for listing on the NRHP, and is implemented by regulations (36 CFR 800).

Section 110 – Under the NHPA, section 110 outlines agencies' responsibilities with respect to historic properties and requires federal agencies to locate, inventory, and nominate all properties that may qualify for the NRHP.

Section 111 – Under the NHPA, section 111 addresses leases and exchanges of historic properties. It allows the proceeds of any lease to be retained by the agency for use in defraying the costs of administration, maintenance, repair, and related expenses of historic properties.

Site – Refers to an individual ARNG holding except for Training Installations (e.g., AASF, FMS, Readiness Center). In the broadest terms, a site is a geographic location. In more focused terms, a site is a specific area of land consisting of a single parcel or several contiguous parcels. Each site must be able to produce a closed cadastral survey. A site can be any physical location that is or was owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed by one Military Service or State (for National Guard purposes), to include locations under the jurisdiction of the Army National Guard (ARNG) where a hazardous substance has been deposited, stored, disposed of, placed, or otherwise came to be located. Do not combine Federal parcels with state parcel in a single site, even if contiguous. There will be no sites that contain both Federal and state owned property; create separate files. A site may exist in one of three forms: (1) Land only, where there are no facilities present and where the land consists of either a single parcel or two or more contiguous parcels. (2) Facility or facilities only, where the underlying land is neither owned nor controlled by the Federal or State government. A stand-alone facility can be a site. If a facility is not a stand-alone facility, it must be assigned to a site. (3) Land and all the facilities thereon, where the land consists of either a single parcel or two or more contiguous parcels. Example of rule applied – a state or municipal owned road that traverses an area (i.e., the road only is granted by the easement, not the property underneath). The rule defines such an area as a single site if the military retains controls or ownership of the land under the road. However, if the road and right-of-way along the road are owned by a party other than the Military Department (i.e., the road and the right-of-way [including property under the road] is granted in the easement), then this would be two sites since contiguous ownership does not exist.

Site Locational Models – A model used to predict the likely locations of archaeological sites.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) – The person who has been designated in each state to administer the State Historic Preservation Program, including identifying and nominating eligible properties to the NRHP and otherwise administering applications for listing historic properties in the NRHP.

Survey – A scientific sampling of the extent and nature of archaeological resources within a specific area.

Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) – A property that is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are

rooted in that community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community. (See *National Register Bulletin No. 38*.) In order for a traditional cultural property to be found eligible for the NRHP, it must meet the existing criteria for eligibility as a building, site, structure, object, or district.

Training Installation – Refers to one of the 45 training installations operated by the ARNG (see list in Handbook).

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) – A THPO appointed or designated in accordance with the NHPA is the official representative of a Tribe for the purposes of Section 106.

Tribes – “Tribes” (with a capital T) is used inclusively throughout this ICRMP to include American Indian tribes, Alaska Natives and organizations, Native Americans, and Native Hawaiians, and organizations as defined in the National Historic Preservation Act and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

Undertaking – “An undertaking is a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with federal financial assistance; those requiring a federal permit, license, or approval.” (36 CFR 800.16{y}).

Virtual Installation – (Standard definitions according to DoDI 4165.14). For the purposes of this ICRMP, a virtual installation refers to all holdings of the KSARNG within the boundaries of the State of Kansas.

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APPENDIX B
PLANNING LEVEL SURVEY AND HISTORIC CONTEXTS

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1. PLANNING LEVEL SURVEY

As noted in DA PAM 200-4, the various observations engendered by the Planning Level Survey are to be operationalized through an actual field effort, also known as an inventory, designed to locate and identify cultural resources including archaeological sites, historic structures, traditional cultural properties, and Native American sacred sites. DA PAM 200-4 further directs that an inventory schedule be developed to address NHPA undertakings, other compliance requirements, and enable the development of a baseline inventory for management purposes. Installation undertakings and other activities that may affect cultural resources over the five-year period of the ICRMP should be identified and prioritized if at all possible.

Beginning in 1996, the Archaeology Office of the Kansas State Historical Society (KSHS) carried out a comprehensive field investigation of the Guard installation, as subsequently described in a report submitted to the Guard (Thies 2001). This work was specifically designed to achieve the goals of the inventory envisioned by DA PAM 200-4, and therefore there would seem to be no need for any further “baseline inventory” efforts in this regard. All portions of the KSARNG installation were examined by means of a field effort that included a systematic search for archaeological remains, resulting in initial documentation of several previously unknown archaeological sites and additional documentation of sites reported in earlier investigations. Cultural resources of the “built environment” (non-archaeological buildings, landscapes, and other such features) were similarly identified through field examinations of all Guard facilities. Subsequently, the National Register eligibility of all these various properties—buildings and archaeological sites alike—was verified through consultation with the SHPO. In addition, efforts were made to identify sacred sites and traditional cultural properties by consulting with relevant Native American tribes through mailings and telephone conversations.

An additional survey was carried out in 2007. In coordination with Davis Preservation, KSARNG identified 14 structures on KSARNG property in or near Salina, Kansas. These properties included 11 bridges located at the Kansas Training Center (KSTC) and three buildings related to the former Schilling Air Force Base. No additional archaeological sites were surveyed.

1.1. INVENTORY RESULTS

To briefly summarize, Theis 2001 survey resulted in the identification of eight aboveground historic resources and several buildings that will become 50 years old within the next few years. Consultation with Native Americans produced no reports of any sacred sites or traditional cultural properties on the KSARNG installation. The survey indicated that 23 archaeological sites were present and identified the potential for deeply buried archaeological remains at 10 other locations. One of the known sites, 14LV107, is considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register and should be treated as a potential historic property. All of the other sites were determined by the SHPO to be ineligible for listing on the National Register or, similarly, were determined by earlier investigators (with SHPO concurrence) to be ineligible. Likewise, the survey revealed most elements of the more recent built environment to be lacking in significance and/or otherwise definable as ineligible for listing. In some cases, this was due to the recent construction (buildings must be 50 years old to be considered for nomination to either the National Register or the Kansas Register unless they have exceptional significance), but in other cases it was due to a lack of historic or architectural importance as interpreted by the researcher.

Following the 2007 survey, the Kansas SHPO and KSARNG concurred that none of the bridges were eligible for listing on the NRHP. Although one of the three surveyed structures, a Mess Hall considered for purchase by KSARNG, was identified as potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, it fell under a recent Department of Defense (DoD) and

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) “Program Comment for Cold War Era Unaccompanied Personnel Housing (1946-1974)” that exempted it from further Section 106 review. In addition, as per correspondence on April 8, 2011, between the Kansas SHPO and KSARNG no further review or mitigation is warranted for the Kansas City Cold-War-Era armories except for Newton, Abilene, and Clay Center as warranted. Furthermore, the Kansas SHPO and KSARNG concurred that Marshall Field Hanger (Building 741) was not eligible for listing in the NRHP as per correspondence on April 15, 2014.

1.1.1. HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requires special consideration be given to historic properties that have been listed on or are considered eligible for listing on the NRHP. There are five such properties on the KSARNG installation. Three buildings—armories at Newton, Abilene, and Clay Center—have been formally determined eligible for listing on the NRHP. One building, the armory at Hiawatha is listed on the NRHP. The remaining historic property is archaeological site 14LV107, which was recommended for subsurface testing during an earlier investigation (McNerney et al. 1989:320) and therefore must be regarded as potentially eligible until the recommended testing can enable a final determination of its National Register significance.

LIST OF NHPA HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Buildings:

Hiawatha Armory, owned by the State of Kansas (NR)
Newton Armory (DOE)
Abilene Armory (DOE)
Clay Center Armory (DOE)
Marshall Field Hangar Bldg 741 (DOE)

Archaeological Sites:

14LV107, on land leased from Fort Leavenworth (Potentially Eligible)

2. HISTORIC CONTEXTS

A large part of the historic context below was developed as part of KSARNG’s first ICRMP, but has been updated with some additional information. Also attached to this document is the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) entitled National Guard Armories of Kansas, which includes both architectural context for the armories and a summary of the important events in the history of the KSARNG.

As the KSARNG installation consists of facilities all over the state, any discussion of the cultural historical setting must deal with the state as a whole. Much has been learned of the Kansas past, although there is much research yet to be done. Some of the main sources for information about the archaeological past include Wedel (1959) and O’Brien (1984). For articles designed for the general public see Thies (1987, 1997). A Kansas prehistoric preservation plan has been prepared for the Kansas Historic Preservation Office by Brown and Simmons (1987), and a similar plan pertaining to historic archaeology was produced by Lees (1989). For the history of

the state, Richmond's *Kansas: Land of Contrasts* (1999) is the best available source, based in large part on articles published by the Kansas State Historical Society in *Kansas History: A Journal of the Great Plains* and earlier in various volumes of the *Kansas Historical Quarterly* and the *Collections of the Kansas State Historical Society*.

Archaeologically, research in Kansas has yielded evidence of prehistoric human occupation dating from over 11,000 years ago and extending up to the modern era. Prehistoric sites usually represent habitation areas or small workshops and more rarely occur as villages or burial sites. Most sites, especially habitation sites, are located close to water, either stream courses or playas. Along stream courses, alluvial terraces appear to have been favored locations for settlement. While the full extent of the state's archaeological resources has yet to be determined, it is clear that the region contains materials derived from all of the major cultural periods thus far identified for the Central Plains. In Kansas, these periods are usually defined as follows:

Paleoindian	circa 9,000 BC to 7,000 BC
Archaic	circa 7,000 BC to AD 1
Early Ceramic (or Woodland)	circa AD 1 to AD 900
Middle Ceramic (or Plains Farmer)	circa AD 900 to AD 1500
Late Ceramic (or Protohistoric)	circa AD 1500 to AD 1800
Historic	AD 1541 to present

The above list consists of broad and somewhat artificial categories, and there is some temporal overlap between periods. And as might be expected, more is known about the most recent inhabitants of the state than is known about the earliest.

Over the last two decades there has been growing debate over when humans first arrived in the New World. The traditional interpretation is that Clovis Period humans first arrived in North America via the Bering land bridge that connected Alaska to Siberia at the end of the Pleistocene, approximately 13,500 years ago. From Alaska and northern Canada, these migrants moved southward through an ice-free corridor separating the Cordilleran and Laurentide ice sheets to eventually settle in North and South America. A variation of this theme is that humans travelled along the Pacific Coast of North America during this time rather than going through an ice-free corridor (Erlandson et al. 2007; Fladmark 1979).

Recently these interpretations have been called into question, with several sites providing possible evidence for earlier (Pre-Clovis) occupations. These sites include Monte Verde in southern Chile (Dillehay 1989; Meltzer et al. 1997), Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Pennsylvania (Adovasio et al. 1979, 1980a, 1980b, 1990), the Cactus Hill (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997), Saltville (McDonald 2000), and Smith Mountain Gap (Childress et al. 2017) sites in Virginia, the Topper site in South Carolina (Goodyear 2005), and the Gault Site in Texas (Williams et al. 2018). Suggested dates for some of these sites go back more than 50,000 years (e.g., Topper), although the evidence for this is hotly contested. More recently a number of sites providing possible evidence for a presence in the New World between 13,500 and 15,000 years go have been discovered. Although far from numerous, these sites are scattered across North and South America, including the Page-Ladson Site in Florida, as well as sites in Alaska, Oregon, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin, and southern Chile. Thus, it does appear that humans may have been in the New World as far back as 15,000 years ago, although more research is needed to validate this claim.

The Paleoindian Period

North America's first well-known inhabitants are generally referred to as Paleoindians. Bands of nomadic hunter-gatherers, that are believed to have migrated from Siberia into Alaska before making their way south into what is now Canada and the United States. At the time the first of these bands reached Kansas, around the end of the Pleistocene, the Ice Age was still in progress and now-extinct species of mammoth, mastodon, long-horned bison, and other such animals were present in the region. Although there is much debate about the dates and biocultural characteristics of these early migrants into the New World, in Kansas the first identified inhabitants are recognized by the presence of distinctive Clovis fluted projectile points. Clovis points have been found throughout the state, although as isolated surface finds not in primary archaeological context.

Radiocarbon dates from other states indicate that the Clovis groups were in existence from approximately 11,300 to 10,900 years ago. Culturally, the Clovis occupations were followed by members of the Folsom complex. As is the case with Clovis, the Folsom complex is mainly identified by the presence of fluted projectile points, although the Folsom points are smaller, thinner, and more finely made than the earlier points. Because both cultural complexes made fluted points and are the earliest known inhabitants of the Plains, archeologists group them together taxonomically, referring to them as the Llano complex. One notable site of this complex, apparently derived from Folsom hunting activities, has been excavated in Kansas: the Twelve Mile Creek site in Logan County, western Kansas (Rogers and Martin 1984). The site included several Ice Age bison, one of which was associated with a projectile point that was most likely a Folsom.

Succeeding Paleoindian cultural groups, collectively referred to as the Plano complex, made a variety of distinctive but mostly lanceolate-shaped projectile points including Agate Basin, Plainview, Hell Gap, Scottsbluff, Midland, Eden, Milnesand, and Browns Valley. The latest points of this general style were Dalton and Meserve, although it is somewhat debatable whether they should be considered part of the next cultural period, the Archaic. Based on information from sites excavated in regions outside Kansas, the earlier Plano complexes are believed to have been contemporaneous with the last of the Ice Age fauna, primarily bison, while the latest complexes are known to have hunted modern animal species. Plano points have been found in scattered locations across Kansas, but no intact sites have been discovered.

Due to their great antiquity, Paleoindian sites, even those consisting of isolated artifact finds, may be considered significant. Many Paleoindian sites are believed to have been destroyed by natural factors such as erosion, or to have been buried. Extant Paleoindian sites are limited to Pleistocene landscape settings—they will not be found in more recent strata, except as isolated and out-of-context artifacts. With regard to the KSARNG installation, there are no recorded finds of Paleoindian artifacts anywhere on the installation.

The Archaic Period

The warming trend that brought about the end of the Ice Age during the Paleoindian Period continued into the next cultural period, known archaeologically as the Archaic. Climatically, the post-Pleistocene period in which we live today is known as the Holocene. During the early Holocene the Plains became warmer and drier, and seasonality became more pronounced, resulting in a major impact on both plants and animals and causing the loss of Ice Age animals such as mammoth and mastodon (Martin and Martin 1987). These climatic changes culminated in a period of intense heat and aridity known as the Altithermal, which is believed to have lasted from around 7,000 to 4,500 years ago. Following the Altithermal, climatic conditions ameliorated and the modern climate was established, resulting in the formation of our present-day

landscape. Erosion during the earlier portions of the Archaic undoubtedly destroyed many of the Archaic and Paleoindian sites, while burying others.

These various ecological changes clearly had a major impact on the human occupation of the Plains. Much of western Kansas was probably uninhabited during the height of the Altithermal, although sites are known to have been occupied in eastern Kansas. As conditions for occupation became more favorable during the latter part of the Archaic, populations apparently grew, and specific cultural groups can be identified archaeologically in different parts of the state (Thies and Witty 1992). Hunting and gathering, sometimes referred to as foraging, was the common subsistence practice. In terms of settlement, Archaic groups appear to have been locally oriented rather than generally nomadic, with annual “rounds” focused on the seasonal exploitation of berries, nuts, and other such foods within specific regions. Atlatls and darts (i.e., spearthrowers and light spears) were the main tool for hunting, using projectile points that were primarily lanceolate shaped or rectangular stemmed, or sometimes basally notched or corner notched. The use of plant foods was enhanced by the development of a substantial ground stone tool assemblage including grinding slabs and mullers. At some point in the middle of the Archaic period, ceramics were introduced with the making of fired clay figurines and beads by members of the Munkers Creek culture of the central Flint Hills. It was not until the last of the Archaic, however, that the first ceramic pottery vessels were made by members of the Nebo Hill culture of northeastern Kansas.

Due to their antiquity and their rarity due in part to relatively small population numbers, Archaic sites of any substance are generally regarded as significant, depending on the integrity of the site. Many Archaic sites are believed to have been destroyed by erosion, or to have been buried, as was the case for the Stigenwalt Site, formed on an alluvial fan in the Big Hill Creek valley of southeast Kansas (Thies 1990). Although geomorphological analysis is often necessary before such sites can be found, the Stigenwalt site and other sites like it demonstrate that undisturbed and archaeologically informative Archaic sites are present in Kansas, in the proper landscape settings (Mandel 1994).

With regard to the KSARNG installation, one Archaic site has been reported on the grounds of the Missino Training Complex (MTC) at Fort Leavenworth. The site, 14LV109, was found during a 1988 survey and was interpreted as being a “limited activity site” and a “small Archaic field camp.” The cultural affiliation was determined on the basis of a chipped stone projectile point which was stylistically identifiable as representative of the Table Rock type. In Kansas, research in the Flint Hills indicates that Table Rock points were produced in the Late Archaic. Three other pieces of chipped stone were also found at 14LV109. Shovel tests, however, revealed that the site has been “largely destroyed by construction activity,” and no further work was recommended. The site is considered to be lacking in archaeological significance and therefore not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

It should be noted here, prior to continuing a discussion of prehistoric cultures in Kansas, that 14LV109 is the only prehistoric or Native American archaeological site known to be associated with the KSARNG installation. There are many possible reasons for the dearth of prehistoric sites, but these may be generally relegated to two factors: that most components of the installation are upland locations far from water and not generally conducive to prehistoric occupation, and that many of these locations have been heavily impacted by modern activities.

The Early Ceramic or Woodland Period

In Kansas, the Archaic is believed to have come to an end around 2,000 years ago when a variety of technological, social, and ideological changes occurred emanating from the eastern

woodlands of North America. Archaeologically, one of the most obvious changes was the widespread manufacture and use of ceramic pottery vessels. While Nebo Hill groups had made some pottery during the last of the Archaic, their output was minimal and for many years was unknown archaeologically. The scale of pottery manufacturing increased dramatically during the Woodland Period and left abundant archaeological evidence, causing early archeologists to define post-Archaic cultures as “ceramic cultures.” The earliest of these cultures were classified as occurring within the Early Ceramic Period. In addition, the term “Woodland cultures” came into use due to the importance that was interpreted for the cultures of the eastern woodlands—particularly the Hopewell culture—in inspiring the changes that occurred.

The changes that occurred during the Early Ceramic evidently spanned a broad range of cultural behavior and included technological changes, environmental adaptations, new social systems, and quite likely changes in ideology and worldview. However, in Kansas the rate of change was neither constant nor consistent, as some cultures continued to live an Archaic lifestyle while others adopted selected elements of the newer ideas and adaptations. In addition, there appears to have been at least one major immigration of Hopewellians from the east, resulting in the Kansas City Hopewell culture centered within the present-day Kansas City area and extending west along the Kansas River. The Cuesta culture of southeast Kansas is also thought to be directly derived from Hopewellian influences. Using a taxonomic framework derived from the archaeology of the eastern woodlands, Cuesta and Kansas City Hopewell are often referred to as Middle Woodland cultures. Kansas’s other Early Ceramic cultures—Grasshopper Falls phase, Greenwood phase, Schultz focus, Keith focus, and Valley focus—have been labeled as “Plains Woodland” and are thought to be indigenous peoples influenced to a lesser degree by the changes emanating from the eastern woodlands.

The Woodland cultures, both Middle Woodland and Plains Woodland, were evidently successful in their adaptation to their environment, as their populations appear to have increased during this period of time. Two of the primary changes that may have enabled them to expand their populations were a move towards plant production and the use of the bow and arrow. Sunflowers and other local plants such as chenopodium and marshelder were cultivated, and the introduction of corn (a tropical cultigen) also appears to have occurred during this time period. The term “incipient agriculture” is sometimes used to describe Early Ceramic plant production practices, as a full-scale move to intensive agriculture does not seem to have taken place. Likewise, the atlatl and dart appear to have been used for quite some time, with the use of the bow and arrow replacing the older weapon system only in the latter portion of the Early Ceramic, as evidenced by increased numbers of small projectile points in later occupations. Throughout the Early Ceramic, corner notched points predominated, with contracting stemmed points also used, sometimes as knives.

Early Ceramic groups were clearly less nomadic than earlier peoples, and left better evidence for habitation sites and some small villages. They also constructed burial mounds and traded for “exotic” items from far-off locations, items such as obsidian from the Rocky Mountains and shell from the Gulf Coast that were often interred with the dead. Although the mounds are smaller and less complex than those built in the eastern woodlands, and the exotic items far less numerous than those found in the East, these practices clearly mark the Kansas groups as peripheral participants in a widespread ideological movement centered in the eastern woodlands and known today as the “Hopewellian Interaction Sphere.”

As noted earlier, there are no Early Ceramic sites known to be present on the KSARNG installation. Habitation sites of this time period are commonly found on alluvial terraces along major streams. The burial mounds of these people are typically found on the highest points of

land, usually the tips of upland ridges overlooking major creeks and rivers. Ossuaries (communal burial pits) are also known, as are cemetery-like burial grounds located on lower elevations along stream courses.

The Middle Ceramic Period

Sometime after A.D. 900, the Woodland cultures of Kansas disappeared as recognizable archaeological entities and were replaced by a whole new set of cultures. Some of these newer groups were likely descended from the earlier Woodland cultures; others may have moved into the area and displaced or absorbed the earlier inhabitants. The primary changes that occurred during the Middle Ceramic include the establishment of agriculture and the creation of sedentary farming communities, sometimes including villages. For this reason, the Middle Ceramic has also been referred to in archaeological literature as the time of the Plains Farmers, or the Plains Village period. Farming during this time period and the later Late Ceramic period involved the cultivation of corn, beans, and squash along with some local plants such as sunflower. Agricultural implements common to sites of this period include bone hoes and digging stick tips, usually made of bison bone. Success in farming resulted in harvest surpluses that were stored in subterranean storage pits. The pits, often bell-shaped and generally a meter to two meters deep, apparently had a relatively short lifespan due to rodent infestation or the establishment of mildew which prohibited any further use. They were then used as trash receptacles, resulting in some archaeological features rich in data pertaining to subsistence practices and other aspects of prehistoric life.

This time period also saw the general acceptance of the bow and arrow, replacing the atlatl and dart as the primary weapon for hunting and warfare. Small triangular projectile points become common at this time, along with tools such as diamond-shaped alternately beveled knives. Trash deposits at Middle Ceramic sites clearly indicate a shift from Woodland animals such as deer to Plains animals, primarily bison. Although several causal factors may account for this shift, it is thought to reflect, at least in part, a growth in North American bison populations.

House forms also change during this time period, from the generally ill-evidenced wickiup-style structures of the Woodland period to the remarkably more substantial structures best exemplified by the earthlodge common to the Central Plains Tradition of northern Kansas and southern Nebraska. Square to rectangular in shape, built of large wooden beams covered by poles, willow branches, grass and dirt, earthlodges dotted the river valleys across the northern part of the state. In other parts of the state, particularly eastern Kansas, wickiup-style structures covered with thatched grass and smeared over with clay appear to have been the norm.

The Middle Ceramic is also notable as the earliest time period in which archaeological cultures can be relatively confidently linked with modern-day tribes. The Central Plains Tradition, for example, is thought to be ancestral to the modern-day Pawnee and Arikara tribes. Likewise, the Pratt complex of southwestern Kansas is believed to be ancestral to the Wichitas; this is also the case, although on a more tentative basis, for the earlier Bluff Creek complex of south central Kansas. Other proto-Wichita groups with seemingly reliable radiocarbon dates as early as the 1300s include the Great Bend Aspect complexes in the central and south central parts of the state. The Great Bend groups apparently stayed in Kansas throughout the Middle Ceramic and into the Late Ceramic Period. The Central Plains Tradition groups, however, apparently left their northern Kansas homeland at the end of the Middle Ceramic, returning in historic times.

As noted earlier, there are no known Middle Ceramic sites on the KSARNG installation. Sites of this time period are commonly found on alluvial terraces of major streams, or on raised locations on the floodplain bordering old meander scars. Burial locations vary, but are usually found along

the edges of major streams. The burials occur as cemeteries, such as the well-known Salina Burial Pit (Wedel 1959:517-523), as small communal ossuaries, and as individual burials in old storage pits.

The Late Ceramic or Protohistoric Period

Also known as the Protohistoric, the Late Ceramic is a term referring to the period of time just before, during, and after the arrival of the first European explorers, specifically Francisco Vasquez de Coronado whose search for gold led him to central Kansas in 1541. The records of Coronado's entrada and later expeditions, particularly that of the Spanish explorer Onate in 1601, bring Kansas into the historical era and provide modern readers with written descriptions of the landscape and the people encountered by the first Europeans. Coupled with the archaeological record, they are a rich source of information about the protohistoric inhabitants of the region.

Many of the indigenous Late Ceramic cultures are identifiable as ancestral to modern tribes. The modern day Wichita are identifiable archaeologically as the Great Bend Aspect, with several distinguishable manifestations including the Lower Walnut Focus at modern-day Arkansas City in south central Kansas, and the Little River Focus in Rice and McPherson counties of central Kansas. Much of the far western portion of the state appears to have been occupied by the Dismal River Aspect, believed to be identifiable as the Plains Apache, ancestral to some of the Apache tribes of today.

The Late Ceramic period is sharply focused on Coronado's arrival in 1541 but is somewhat ill defined as to beginning and ending dates. In practice, it is commonly regarded as beginning around the time of Coronado and extending until the opening of the Santa Fe Trail and the establishment of the reservation era in the early 1820s. The Late Ceramic tribal groups most important to Kansas include the Kansa, Pawnee, and Osage. The Kansa (known today as the Kaw) are believed to have emigrated to the Missouri River area from the east in the late 1600s. By the early 1700s they were allied with the French who had established Fort Cavognolle in the modern-day Fort Leavenworth locale; later they moved down to the Kansas City area and then west to the Blue Earth Village near present-day Manhattan, where they lived from 1800–1832. The Pawnees' presence in Kansas during historic times began somewhat later than the Kaw, as the tribe was apparently outside the state during most of the early part of the Late Ceramic Period. By the early 1800s the tribe was centered in Nebraska. The Republican Band (also called the South Band) of the Pawnee tribe extended into north central Kansas, where they established a large earthlodge village on the Republican River in present-day Republic County. The Pawnee also hunted buffalo in western Kansas, going there in Spring and late Fall for a month or so at a time. The Osage, initially centered in southwestern Missouri, did much the same, going on Spring/Fall hunts in western Kansas and then returning for most of the year to their villages in southeastern Kansas and western Missouri.

The Osage are believed to have moved into Kansas from their Missouri homeland in the early 1700s, displacing the Wichita who moved south into Oklahoma and Texas. Mention should also be made here of the Plains Apache, who occupied far western Kansas up until the early 1700s, at which time they moved to the Southwest. Nomadic hunter-gatherers with no truly permanent settlements, the Plains Apache are particularly notable for their connection with a singular historical event involving the establishment of a Pueblo in present-day Lake Scott State Park. The "Puebloan Revolt" of 1680 brought Puebloan refugees to the state, escaping from Spanish oppression in New Mexico. Due in part to their friendship and trading relationships with the

Plains Apache, the Puebloans settled with them and created what is today recognized as the northeastern most Pueblo in the United States, known as El Quartejejo.

As indicated earlier, there are no known protohistoric Indian sites on the KSARNG installation. Habitation sites of this time period vary somewhat in location, from alluvial terraces to upland valley edges. Burials are also variable, and include cemetery-like burial grounds in addition to burials of single individuals in out-of-the-way locations.

The Historic Period

Strictly defined, the Historic Period begins in Kansas with the arrival of Coronado and the creation of the first written documentation of the state. For many years, however, the European visitation was minimal, involving mainly transient explorers, trappers, and traders. One exception to this pattern was the permanent French settlement of Fort Cavagnolle, established along the Missouri River north of present day Leavenworth in the early 1700s. With a small force of French marines and possibly a Catholic missionary, the Fort served primarily as a fur trading outpost closely associated with the Kansa who lived nearby.

In 1803, the Louisiana Purchase transferred possession of the area to the United States, and Americans began to take a serious interest beginning with the epic journey of Lewis and Clark; this was followed by various military explorations. In 1821, the Santa Fe Trail was opened for commercial trade, necessitating negotiations with indigenous tribes to ensure safe passage for commerce on the Trail. By this time, only two tribes were considered to have claim to land in Kansas: the Kansa and the Osage. Treaties were negotiated between those two tribes and the United States Government, ensuring safe travel on the Santa Fe Trail in exchange for guaranteed land boundaries (i.e., reservations) for the two tribes. Relinquishment by the Kaw and Osage of most of their lands in eastern Kansas also enabled the United States to create other reservations for tribes then living in the eastern United States. The Reservation Era was thus created, with "Indian Kansas" envisioned as a refuge and new homeland for the eastern tribes.

**National Guard Armories of Kansas Multiple Property Documentation Form
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APPENDIX C
CURATION AGREEMENT,
NAGPRA AND COLLECTIONS SUMMARY
NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION SUMMARY

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C.1. KSARNG CURATION AGREEMENT

The KSARNG currently has no archaeological collections. In addition, no NAGPRA-related items have been uncovered, curated, or repatriated to Native American tribes under NAGPRA. The KSARNG's previous curation agreement with the Archaeology Office of the Kansas State Historical Society was enacted on March 2, 2011, and remained valid until March 2, 2015. Curation agreements should be renewed as needed.

In contrast, records, memorabilia, recent or historic artifacts (e.g., tanks, guns, cannon, other weaponry), and donated private collections that are associated with the KSARNG's military history are stored at the Museum of the Kansas National Guard in accordance with Military Regulation under NGR 870-20. Any historic artifacts associated with the MTC complex at Fort Leavenworth are at the Frontier Army Museum.

Records, artifacts, and donated private collections that are associated with the KSARNG's military history are curated and/or stored in accordance with Military Regulation under NGR 870-20 (see http://www.ngbpdc.ngb.army.mil/pubs/870/ngr870_20.pdf), at the Museum of the Kansas National Guard.

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Curation Agreement Form Inserted Here

C.2 NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION SUMMARY

The KSARNG has carried out Native American Consultation as part of the 2001 Cultural Resources Survey, the original ICRMP, and the ICRMP update. In keeping with the spirit and intent of the pertinent laws, regulations, and policies, the inventory effort included a determined attempt to identify sites and properties of religious or cultural significance to Native Americans. It was realized that these sites might not be recognized by non-Indian researchers. For this reason, and in recognition of the direction provided by EO 13175 “Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments” and the DoD “Annotated Policy Document for the American Indian and Alaska Native Policy, DODI 4710.02” the investigation primarily involved direct consultation with Native Americans. It should be noted that areas of interest in Kansas are very complex because Kansas was home to both traditional plains tribes and emigrant tribes that moved into Kansas between Indian Removal (1830) and the establishment of Kansas Territory (1854).

The consultations were carried out with federally recognized tribes known to have a Kansas association or interest. The list of tribes to be consulted was compiled by reference to two standard sources of information, one of them being standard historical and archaeological data, the other being the internet, specifically two websites, one of them maintained by the National Park Service (NPS), the other by the Kansas SHPO. Over the past few years, primarily due to the need for tribal consultation engendered by NAGPRA and other such laws and regulations, the NPS NAGPRA office and most state SHPOs have contacted all federally recognized tribes to determine the lands in which those tribes have an interest. The lists so compiled are considered to be a formal indication of a tribe’s interest in being consulted with regard to undertakings and other such matters, including sacred sites and traditional cultural properties.

As part of the effort associated with the writing of the original survey report (Thies 2001), all of the tribes with a potential consultation interest in Kansas were given maps of all the facilities associated with the KSARNG virtual installation and asked to indicate whether they had any concerns for sacred sites and traditional cultural properties on lands within that installation. None of these tribes have claims or concerns that cover all of Kansas; rather, each tribe has its own interests in specific areas of the state. These interests can change as new discoveries or archaeological interpretations are made.

Native American consultation was continued as part of the ICRMP update when tribes with a potential consultation interest in Kansas were invited to review and provide comments on the updated ICRMP. Neither the cultural resources surveys nor consultation with Native Americans have produced evidence of any Native American sacred sites or traditional cultural properties (TCPs) on the KSARNG virtual installation.

C.2.1 DEVELOPMENT OF THE ICRMP AND ICRMP REVISIONS

The KSARNG must consult with affected THPOs and tribal representatives (on a government-to-government basis) in the development of the ICRMP and subsequent ICRMP Revisions. The KSARNG must take into account the views of Tribes in reaching a final decision. At a minimum, KSARNG should send a letter to each affected Tribe to request input into the development of the ICRMP Revision. Unless protocols have been established between the KSARNG and a specific Tribe allowing direct contact between the CRM and THPO or other designated Tribal representative, all correspondence from the KSARNG to a Tribe should be sent from the TAG or Chief of Staff to the Tribal Chair or Chief. Depending on the response received from each Tribe, the KSARNG will provide copies of the draft and final ICRMP or ICRMP Revision to the

Tribes for review and comment. Again, a cover letter from the TAG or Chief of Staff addressed to the Tribal Chair or Chief should be included with all such review requests.

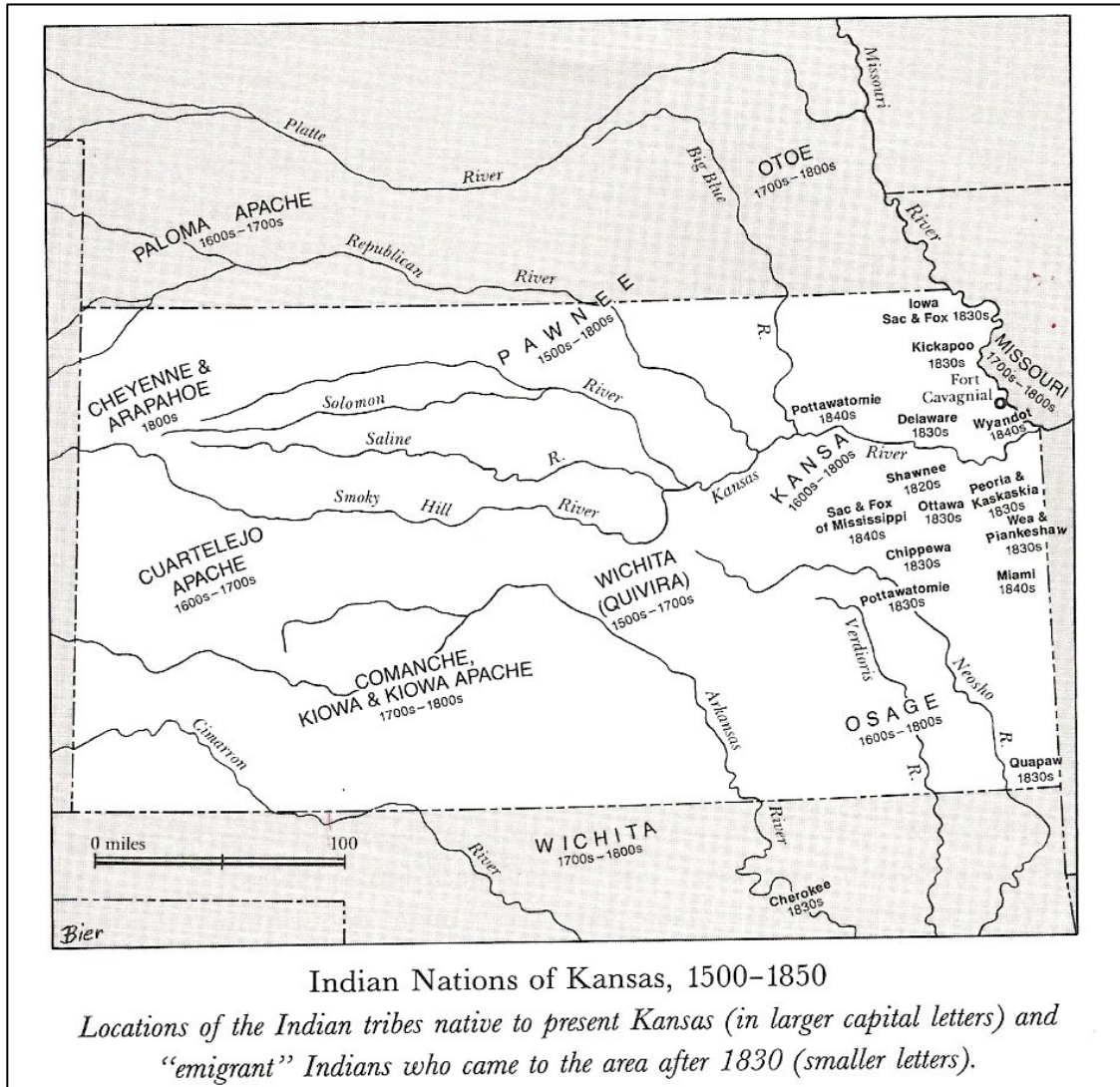


Figure 1. Areas of Interest to Native American Tribes. This map shows traditional regions of tribes native to the area. Robert Richmond, Kansas: A Land of Contrasts.

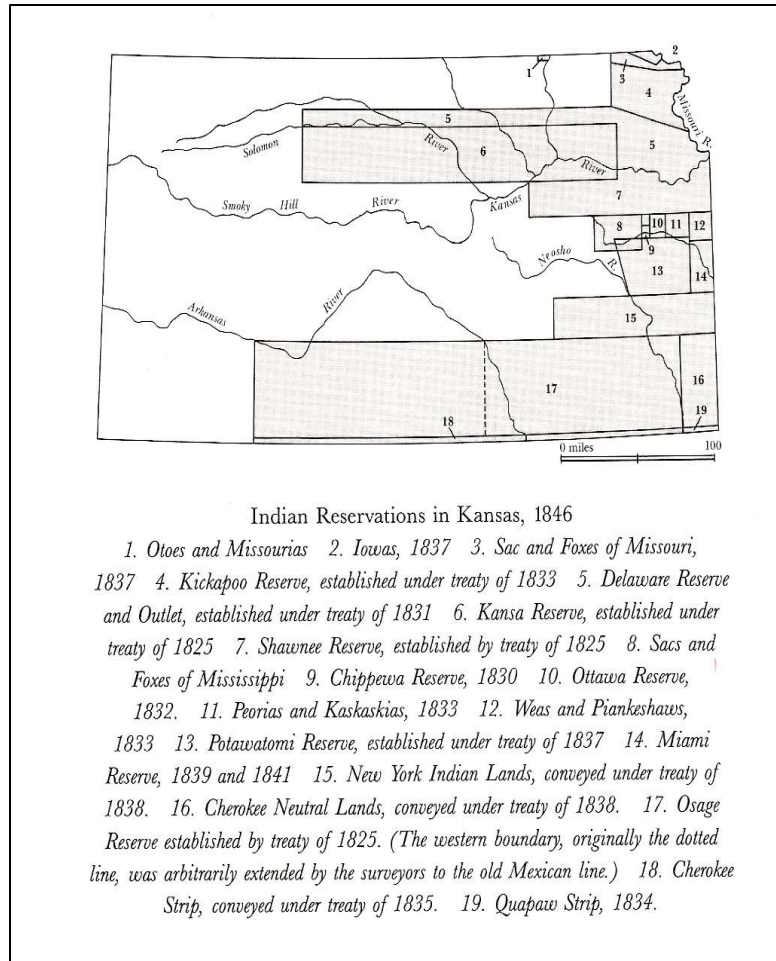


Figure 2. Reservations of native and emigrant tribes between Indian Removal and the establishment of Kansas Territory.

C.2.2 Native American Consultation List

Two online databases were consulted in compiling this list. The database maintained by the Kansas SHPO is available at <http://www.kshs.org/resource/fedtribes.htm>. The webpage maintained by the National Park Service is known as the Native American Consultation Database webpage. It is available at <https://www.nps.gov/nagpra/onlinedb/index.htm>. These databases list the counties in which tribes have formally expressed their desire to be regarded as interested parties and list the individuals or offices that should be contacted with regard to cultural resources. As these points of contact (POCs) change from time to time, the websites should be consulted if and when there is a need to contact any one of the tribes. The tribes' land interests can also change to conform with new historical or archaeological interpretations, and such interpretations may also prompt tribes currently not listed on these websites to be listed in the future. To reiterate, the websites should be consulted if there is any question as to which tribes need to be contacted.

A number of Indian tribes have lived in Kansas in the past. Four tribes still reside in the state. The various tribes vary greatly in their temporal and spatial association with the state—some

are “emigrant tribes” that arrived during historic times, and relatively late in that era, while others are believed to have a temporal depth extending back into prehistory. The following list contains “point of contact” (or POC) information for those tribes, as well as a short historical synopsis of their association with Kansas, based on current archaeological and historical data. However, while the latter data can be regarded as representing a consensus scientific viewpoint, it is not the only viewpoint. By reference to religious beliefs and oral history accounts, some tribes believe that they have a much longer association with Kansas. Some members of the Wichita, for example, believe that their tribe’s occupation of the state extends back into Paleoindian times.

Using historical and archaeological data, the tribes can be separated into different groups based on their temporal depth. Tribes that are confidently regarded as being prehistoric residents of the state include the Pawnee, Wichita, and Apache. Early historic residents of the state include the Kaw, the Osage, and the Omaha who arrived probably in the mid-1600s; these tribes resided mainly in the eastern part of the state (or in the case of the Omaha, in Nebraska) but also hunted buffalo in western Kansas. “Horse nomad” tribes that arrived in the late 1700s or early 1800s and ranged over most of central and western Kansas include the Kiowa, Cheyenne, Arapaho, and Comanche. “Emigrant tribes” that arrived in the 1800s to live on reservations in eastern Kansas, and who still reside in Kansas, consist of the Kickapoo, Potawatomi, Iowa, and the Sac and Fox. The latter three tribes also have affiliated tribes that live in Oklahoma and Iowa and maintain a strong interest in Kansas.

These tribes also varied in their spatial ranges and their way of life. They are described below, in the same order and groupings as they are listed above.

With regard to the three tribes with prehistoric residency in the state, it is the Pawnee and Wichita tribes that have been here the longest, extending back to the beginning of the Middle Ceramic period around A.D. 900. The archaeologically defined analogues of these tribes include the Central Plains Tradition, representing the prehistoric Pawnee; and the Great Bend Aspect, the Pratt Complex, and probably the Bluff Creek complex, representing the Wichita. Both cultures had some large villages, along with “extended villages” of one or two houses (earthlodges for the Pawnee; grasslodges for the Wichita) spaced a mile or so apart along small stream courses. Subsistence practices combined agricultural pursuits with the hunting of buffalo and the exploitation of smaller animals and wild plants. The two tribes are linguistic (and biological) cousins, speaking variations of the Caddoan language, and are believed to be derived from a northward movement of Caddoan peoples that began in modern-day Texas. The Wichita occupied much of southern Kansas, while the Pawnee lived along the streams and rivers of northern Kansas and neighboring portions of Nebraska. Both tribes now live in Oklahoma; their POCs are listed below.

NAGPRA Coordinator
Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 470
657 Harrison Street
Pawnee, OK 74058
918-762-3227

NAGPRA Coordinator
Cultural Resources Coordinator
Wichita and Affiliated Tribes
PO Box 729

Anadarko OK 73005
405-247-2425

The other tribe with prehistoric connections to the state is the Apache. The tribe is believed to be derived from a southward movement of Athabascan speakers that reached Kansas sometime in the very late prehistoric era, probably in the 1400s and 1500s. The archaeological term for the Central Plains protohistoric Apache is the Dismal River Aspect. Living primarily on the High Plains of western Kansas, and to a lesser degree in similar settings in central Kansas, Dismal River groups appear to have focused on the hunting of buffalo and to have lived in small, semi-permanent villages of brush huts or skin tents. They continued to live in Kansas well into early historic times, but left the state sometime in the early 1700s. There are currently several different federally recognized Apachean tribes, located mostly in New Mexico and Arizona. Currently, the only one which has expressed an interest in Kansas, specifically **Finney, Ford, and Seward counties**, is the Apache Tribe of Oklahoma. Their POC is as follows:

NAGPRA Coordinator
Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
Cultural Heritage Committee
PO Box 1330
Anadarko OK 73005
405-247-7494

With regard to the later historic tribes, the earliest tribes with a demonstrated Kansas association are the Kaw, the Osage, and the Omaha. The three tribes are linguistic and biological cousins speaking closely related versions of the Dgihian dialect of the Siouan language. They are thought to have arrived in Missouri and Kansas in the 1600s as part of a westward movement of Dgihian speakers from the Ohio River valley. Of the three, it is the Kaw tribe that had the strongest involvement with Kansas, living first along the Missouri River and then moving up the Kansas River to the modern-day Manhattan area in 1800. With the advent of the Reservation Era in 1825, the Kaws moved first to the Topeka area and then in 1846 to the Council Grove area; from there they moved to Oklahoma in the 1870s. Throughout the early and mid-1800s, both the Kaw and the Osage exploited western Kansas for the hunting of bison. The Osage were originally centered in Missouri and had only a peripheral or intermittent involvement with Kansas until the late 1700s, when they slowly moved into southeastern Kansas. In 1825 they were assigned to a reservation that ran along the southern border of the state, from where they moved to Oklahoma in the 1870s. The Omaha had the least involvement with Kansas, living along the Missouri River as they passed through on their way to Nebraska. Their Kansas interests, as indicated on the webpages listed above, are confined to four northeastern Kansas counties: **Atchison, Doniphan, Leavenworth, and Wyandotte**. POCs for these three tribes are listed below.

NAGPRA Coordinator
Omaha Tribe of Nebraska
PO Box 368
Macy NE 68039
402-837-5391

NAGPRA Representative
Kaw Nation
Drawer 50

Kaw City OK 74641
580-269-2552

NAGPRA Coordinator
Osage Nation of Oklahoma
627 Grandview
Pawhuska OK 74056
918-287-5328

Throughout the 1800s, a variety of tribes, many from the periphery of the Plains, began using horses and adopted a nomadic way of life focused on buffalo hunting. Several of these tribes, known today as “Horse Nomads,” lived in the western and central portions of Kansas and adjacent portions of the High Plains region prior to Euroamerican settlement. The Horse Nomads lacked fixed villages but often returned to the same locations. None received reservations in Kansas. Of these many tribes that ranged across the state, three are considered to have Kansas interests today, based on cases that came before the U.S. Indian Claims Commission or U.S. Court of Claims in which an Indian tribe proved its original tribal occupancy of a tract within the continental United States. These tribes and their POCs are listed below.

Cheyenne NAGPRA Representative
Arapaho NAGPRA Representative
Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma
PO Box 167
Concho OK 73022
405-422-7733

NAGPRA Coordinator
Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, Montana
PO Box 128
Lame Deer MT 59043
406-477-6035

NAGPRA Coordinator
Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming
Arapaho Business Committee
PO Box 396
Fort Washakie WY 82514
307-332-6120

During this same time period, beginning in the early 1800s, a number of “Emigrant Tribes” came to Kansas from their original historic homelands in the Eastern Woodlands to live on reservations within the eastern part of the state. Many of the members of these groups had adopted Euroamerican practices and they maintained a basically Euroamerican way of life, building log cabins and keeping pigs and chickens, etc. Of these groups, four tribes still live in Kansas: the Prairie Band Potawatomi, the Kickapoo of Kansas, the Sac and Fox of Missouri, and the Iowa of Kansas and Nebraska. Affiliated tribes who are also descendants of those who lived in Kansas but now live outside of Kansas include the Citizen Potawatomi Nation, the Sac and Fox of Oklahoma, the Sac and Fox of the Mississippi in Iowa, and the Iowa of Oklahoma. POCs are as follows, beginning with the tribes that currently reside in Kansas:

NAGPRA Coordinator
Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation
16281 Q Road

Mayetta KS 66509
785-966-4004

NAGPRA Coordinator
Kickapoo Tribe in Kansas
PO Box 271
1107 Goldfinch Road
Horton KS 66439
785-486-2110 x25

NAGPRA Coordinator
Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri
RR1 Box 60
Reserve KS 66434-9723
785-742-7471

NAGPRA Coordinator
Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska
3345 Thrasher Road
White Cloud, KS 66094
785-595-3258

NAGPRA Coordinator
Citizen Potawatomi Nation
1601 S. Gordon Cooper Drive
Shawnee OK 74081-8699
405-878-5830

NAGPRA Coordinator
Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma
Rt 2 Box 246
Stroud OK 74079
918-352-3526 x1070

NAGPRA Coordinator
Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa
349 Mesqwaki Road
Tama IA 52339-9629
641-484-4678

NAGPRA Coordinator
Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma
Rt 1 Box 721
Perkins OK 74059-9599
405-547-5433

In addition to the tribes listed above that received maps of the entire KSARNG virtual installation, three other tribes were found listed on the Database for Kansas. These include two “Horse Nomad” tribes, the Comanche and the Kiowa, and another tribe, the Otoe-Missouria, which is derived from Siouan speaking groups that entered northeastern Kansas intermittently during the early historic period. Copies of maps pertaining to KSARNG facilities located within the counties in which these tribes expressed an interest were sent to those tribes. For the Comanche and Kiowa, these counties were **Finney, Ford, and Seward counties**; for the Otoe-Missouria, they

were **Atchison, Doniphan, Wyandotte, and Leavenworth counties**. The POCs for these tribes are as follows:

NAGPRA Coordinator
Comanche Nation of Oklahoma
PO Box 908
Lawton OK 73502-0908
580-595-9350

NAGPRA Coordinator
Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma
Cultural Resource Management
PO Box 369
Carnegie OK 73015-0369
580-654-2300 x370

NAGPRA Coordinator
Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma
8151 Highway 177
Red Rock OK 74651
580-723-4466

APPENDIX D
CULTURAL RESOURCES DATABASES
BUILDINGS/SITE/HISTORIC FEATURES/ETC.

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Below (Table 8) is a list of KSARNG armories, organized by type, and period of construction. National Register-listed armories are identified as “NRHP.” All armories that previously turned 50 years old during the last ICRMP are highlighted in green, and armories that will turn 50 years old during the course of this ICRMP are highlighted in yellow. The Pre-Cold-War-Era and Cold-War Era RCs were evaluated for national register eligibility under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act in 2002. The survey resulted in the development of a National Register Multiple Property Document (MPDF) entitled *National Guard Armories of Kansas* and the nomination of the pre-Cold-War RCs at Kingman (closed and no longer owned by the State of Kansas) and Hiawatha.



Table 8. KSARNG Readiness Centers (RCs).

Installation	County	Construction Date	Type	NRHP Eligibility	Archaeological Potential (Theis 2001)
Abilene	Dickinson	1953	Cold-War (Nickell's Armory)	Eligible	Low–Moderate
Augusta	Butler	1958	Cold-War (Nickell's Armory)	Ineligible	Low
Clay Center	Clay	1955	Cold-War (Nickell's Armory)	Eligible	Low–Moderate
Coffeyville	Montgomery	1956	Cold-War (Nickell's Armory)	Ineligible	Low
Colby	Thomas	1960	Cold-War (Nickell's Armory)	Ineligible	Low
Concordia	Cloud	1953	Cold-War (Nickell's Armory)	Ineligible	Low
CST		2003	Specialized-Function Armory	N/A	N/A
Dodge City	Ford	1959	Cold-War (Nickell's Armory)	Ineligible	Low
Emporia	Lyon	1955	Cold-War (Nickell's Armory)	Ineligible	Low
Fort Leavenworth	Leavenworth	1990	Specialized-Function Armory	14LV104, 14LV106, 14LV107 Potentially Eligible	14LV104, 14LV105, 14LV106, 14LV107, 14LV108, 14LV109

Installation	County	Construction Date	Type	NRHP Eligibility	Archaeological Potential (Theis 2001)
Forbes, AFRC		2005	Specialized-Function Armory	N/A	N/A
Garden City	Finney	1958	Cold-War (Nickell's Armory)	Ineligible	None
Great Bend RC	Barton	1996	Recent Armory	N/A	Low
Hays	Ellis	1956	Cold-War (Nickell's Armory)	Ineligible	Low–Moderate
Hiawatha	Brown	1940	Pre-Cold-War Armory	NRHP	None
Holton	Jackson	1973	Cold-War (Nickell's Armory)	Ineligible	Low
Hutchinson	Reno	1958	Cold-War (Nickell's Armory)	Ineligible	Low
Iola	Allen	1954	Cold-War (Nickell's Armory)	Ineligible	Low
Junction City	Geary	1958	Cold-War (Nickell's Armory)	Ineligible	Low
Kansas City	Wyandotte	1956	Cold-War (Nickell's Armory)	Ineligible	None
Lawrence	Douglas	1961	Cold-War (Nickell's Armory)	Ineligible	Low
Lenexa	Johnson	1988	Recent Armory	N/A	Low
Liberal	Seward	1958	Cold-War (Nickell's Armory)	Ineligible	Low
Manhattan	Riley	1955	Cold-War (Nickell's Armory)	Ineligible	Low–Moderate
Marysville	Marshall	1954	Cold-War (Nickell's Armory)	Ineligible	Low
Newton	Harvey	1955	Cold-War (Nickell's Armory)	Eligible	Low

Installation	County	Construction Date	Type	NRHP Eligibility	Archaeological Potential (Theis 2001)
Norton	Norton	1957	Cold-War (Nickell's Armory)	Ineligible	Low
Olathe	Johnson	1988	Recent Armory	N/A	None
Ottawa	Franklin	1954	Cold-War (Nickell's Armory)	Ineligible	Low
Paola	Miami	1989	Recent Armory	N/A	None
Pittsburg	Crawford	2008	Recent Armory	N/A	None
Pratt	Pratt	1955	Cold-War (Nickell's Armory)	Ineligible	None
Salina West Aviation Armory	Saline	1990	Specialized-Function Armory	N/A	—
Smith Center	1960	1960	Cold-War (Nickell's Armory)	Ineligible	Low
Topeka	Shawnee	1956	Cold-War (Nickell's Armory)	Ineligible	None
Wichita North	Sedgwick	2013	Recent Armory	N/A	—
Wichita South	Sedgwick	1958	Cold-War (Nickell's Armory)	Ineligible	None

Key – National Register Eligibility

-  = Will turn 50 years old during the course of this ICRMP
-  = Turned 50 years old prior to the 2017 ICRMP Revision

The inventory of cultural resources managed by the KSARNG includes the Hiawatha Armory, the Newton Amory, the Abilene Armory, the Clay Center Armory, Marshall Field Hangar (Bldg 741), and archaeological site 14LV107 (potentially NRHP eligible) leased from Fort Leavenworth.

Table 9 provides a list of the KSARNG sites and training installations with notes concerning the status of inventories and evaluations as stipulated under Section 110 of the NHPA. All sites and training installations that previously turned 50 years old during the last ICRMP are highlighted in green; sites and training installations that will turn 50 years old during the course of this ICRMP are highlighted in yellow. The majority of buildings and structures age 50 years or older within the KSARNG real property inventory have been evaluated for National Register eligibility; projects to inventory buildings and structures that have turned 50 years old or that will turn 50 years old by 2017 have been programmed for funding. Archaeological surveys have been completed for all 51 KSARNG sites. Archaeological survey of the Kansas Training Center (KSTC) and the Mission Training Complex (MTC) are complete. Together, all of the total 4,112 acres within the KSARNG virtual installation that is accessible for archaeological survey (excludes acreage beneath buildings and pavement) has been surveyed. Of the surveyed acreage, 3,781 accessible acres are federal lands while 331 accessible acres are state lands. No resources of traditional, religious, or cultural significance to Native American tribes have been recorded on KSARNG lands; however, the KSARNG maintains an ongoing consulting relationship with interested Native American tribes to ensure that KSARNG actions do not adversely affect significant tribal resources.



Table 9. Status of NHPA Section 110 Inventory and Evaluation.

Site/Installation	Total Number of Buildings	Number of Buildings 50 Years or Older	Number of Buildings Evaluated	Number of Eligible Buildings	Total Acreage/Total Accessible Acreage	Total Acreage Surveyed	Number of Identified Archaeological Sites	Number of Archaeological Sites Evaluated	Number of Eligible Archaeological Sites
Abilene RC, 1953	1	1	1	1	2	All	0	0	0
Augusta RC, 1958	1	1	1	0	2	All	0	0	0
Clay Center RC, 1955	1	1	1	1	2	All	0	0	0
Coffeyville RC, 1956	1	1	1	0	11	All	0	0	0
Colby RC, 1960	1	1	1	0	2	All	0	0	0
Concordia RC, 1955	1	1	1	0	4	All	0	0	0
Dodge City RC, 1959	2	2	2	0	2	All	0	0	0
Emporia RC, 1955	1	1	1	0	2	All	0	0	0
Great Bend, 1996	1	0	0	N/A	5	All	0	0	0
Hays RC, 1956	1	1	1	0	2.12	All	0	0	0
Hiawatha RC, 1940 (NR	1	1	1	1	2.46	All	0	0	0
Holton RC, 1973	1	0	0	N/A	3	All	0	0	0

Site/Installation	Total Number of Buildings	Number of Buildings 50 Years or Older	Number of Buildings Evaluated	Number of Eligible Buildings	Total Acreage/Total Accessible Acreage	Total Acreage Surveyed	Number of Identified Archaeological Sites	Number of Archaeological Sites Evaluated	Number of Eligible Archaeological Sites
Hutchinson RC, 1958	2	2	2	0	7	All	0	0	0
Iola RC, 1954	2	2	2	0	4	All	0	0	0
Junction City, 1958	1	1	1	0	5	All	0	0	0
KS City RC, 1954-55	2	2	2	0	20	All	0	0	0
Lawrence RC, 1961	1	1	0	0	4	All	0	0	0
Lenexa, 1988	1	0	0	N/A	0	All	0	0	0
Liberal RC, 1958	1	1	1	0	4	All	0	0	0
Manhattan RC, 1954-55	1	1	1	0	10.41	All	0	0	0
Marysville RC, 1953-54	1	1	1	0	2	All	0	0	0
Newton RC, 1955	1	1	1	1	2	All	0	0	0
Norton RC, 1956	1	1	1	0	6	All	0	0	0
Olathe, 1988	1	0	0	N/A	0	All	0	0	0
Ottawa RC, 1954	2	2	2	0	2	All	0	0	0
Paola, 1989	1	0	0	N/A	5	All	0	0	0
Pittsburg, 2008	1	0	0	N/A	15.10	All	0	0	0
Pratt RC, 1955	1	1	1	0	2	All	0	0	0
Salina AASF, 1974	2	1	1	0	5	All	0	0	0
Salina West Aviation Armory, 1990	1	0	0	N/A	.5	All	0	0	0
Salina UTES	1	1	1	0	3	All	0	0	0
Smith Center RC, 1960	1	1	1	0	2	All	0	0	0
Wichita East RC, 1955	1	1	1	0	2	All	0	0	0
Wichita West RC, 1955	1	1	1	0	2	All	0	0	0
Wichita South RC, 1958	1	1	1	0	6	All	0	0	0
Fort Riley	18	5	5	1	173.5	All	0	0	0
Mission Training Center (MTC)	7	0	0	0	42	All	2	1	0
KSTC	60	17	14	0	3,639	All	21	21	0
Topeka HQ, 1955	24	11	1	0	79.35	All	0	0	0
Forbes Field	10	3	3	0	30.24	All	0	0	0
Hays FMS, 1956	1	1	1	0	2	All	0	0	0

Site/Installation	Total Number of Buildings	Number of Buildings 50 Years or Older	Number of Buildings Evaluated	Number of Eligible Buildings	Total Acreage/Total Accessible Acreage	Total Acreage Surveyed	Number of Identified Archaeological Sites	Number of Archaeological Sites Evaluated	Number of Eligible Archaeological Sites
Sabetha FMS, 1953	1	1	1	0	2	All	0	0	0
Wichita FMS	1	1	1	0	2	All	0	0	0

Key – National Register Eligibility

-  = Will turn 50 years old during the course of this ICRMP
-  = Turned 50 years old prior to the 2017 ICRMP Revision

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National Register Properties (Archaeological Sites – prehistoric and historic)

A total of 25 remaining archaeological sites have been documented on lands controlled by the National Guard (some archaeological sites reported earlier have been destroyed). See Table 8 for a concise list.

Six archaeological sites have been reported at the Fort Leavenworth Leadership Development Center (LDC). Two of these sites have been destroyed and one other is ineligible to the National NRHP (14LV105, 14LV108 and 14LV109). Three archaeological sites, 14LV104, 14LV106, and 14LV107 initially were considered to be potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register. Sites 14LV104 and 14LV106 were determined ineligible, leaving site 14LV107 as the only potentially eligible archaeological site.

Twenty-one archaeological sites have been reported at the Regional Training Area (RTA) in rural Saline County (14SA307–14SA325). These sites represent the remains of historic farmsteads, a schoolhouse (14SA320), and small trash dumps. All date from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth century, prior to the establishment of Camp Phillips in 1942. None of these sites were considered to be potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic (the Kansas SHPO concurred with this opinion in 2001).

National Register Properties (Buildings)

Hiawatha Armory – National Register for WPA/ PWA Modern construction

Nickell Armories, including Abilene, Clay Center, and Newton – Multiple Property Submission (MPS) Nomination

Table 8. KSARNG Archaeological Sites.

Site Number	Description	Eligibility	Location
14LV104	Historic refuse dating from the late 1840s	Ineligible	Fort Leavenworth
14LV105	Historic remains of collapsed cement water trough, earlier limestone foundation, or cistern	Ineligible	Fort Leavenworth
14LV106	Historic refuse scatter	Ineligible	Fort Leavenworth
14LV107	Historic fragments of brick, stoneware, glass, coal clickers, and metal	Potentially Eligible	Fort Leavenworth
14LV108	Historic refuse scatter	Ineligible	Fort Leavenworth
14LV109	Prehistoric limited activity site	Ineligible	Regional Training Area
14SA307– 14SA325	Historic farmsteads or wells associated with farm/ranch operations. 14SA320 is associated with a schoolhouse	Ineligible	Regional Training Area

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**DOE LETTER BUILDING 217, SHPO LETTER OF INTENT FOR COLD WAR ERA
ARMORIES, HIAWATHA NR FORM, SITE 14LV107 DESCRIPTION INSERTED
HERE**

APPENDIX E
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

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**STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 1
for
Maintenance and Repair Activities**

Contact: Attn: DPW-EMB
Cultural Resources Manager
Adjutant General's Department
2800 SW Topeka Blvd
Topeka, Kansas 66611
785-274-1388 or 785-274-1154

Scope: This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) outlines the steps to be taken prior to the maintenance and repair activities on KSARNG properties. It is intended for all personnel other than the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM). Examples of applicable personnel are:

- Leadership
- Construction, Facilities, Maintenance Office (CFMO), Directorate of Public Works
- US Property and Fiscal Officer (USPFO)
- Master and strategic planning
- Reservation maintenance
- Facility managers and armorers
- Range control
- Environmental Quality Control Committee (EQCC)
- Personnel assigned to historic facilities.

All personnel above are referred to as "manager."

These procedures are intended to ensure that no disturbance or destruction of significant architectural resources (or their character-defining features) and archaeological resources takes place.

Affected Site(s) or Training Installation(s): This SOP applies to all installations with buildings or structures 45 years or older in age.

Statutory Reference(s) and Guidance:

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800)
- *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings*
- *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*
- National Park Service Preservation Briefs
- DoD Minimum Antiterrorism Standards for Buildings (Unified Facilities Code [UFC] 04-010-01)
- Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement for the demolition of World War II Temporary Buildings, 07 June 1986
- Executive Order 13423 – *Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management*
- AR Engineering Technical Letter 1110-3-491 – *Sustainable Design for Military Facilities (2001)*
- American Disability Act Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities as amended in 2002

Applicability:

Typical actions that may trigger these requirements:

- building maintenance and repair (Form 420R, Form 1391, or work order);
- landscape and grounds replacement;
- clearing and grubbing;
- road clearing and repair;
- trail clearing.

Specific events that may trigger these requirements:

- window, roof, and siding repair or replacement;
- interior modifications and/or renovations;
- exterior modifications and/or renovations;
- clearing and vegetation replacement; and
- road, trail, and curb repair or replacement.

Coordination (see Flowchart):

- Check the Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan (ICRMP) or consult with the CRM to determine if the building, structure, or landscape element affected by proposed maintenance activity or use is a historic property.
- If the building, structure, or landscape element is located within the Abilene, Clay Center, Newton and Hiawatha Armories, is eligible for designation, and activities on the structure include repair, maintenance, and/or rehabilitation consult the MOA located at the end of this SOP.
- If the building, structure, or landscape element is located within a community that has adopted local landmark ordinances and requires repair, maintenance, and/or rehabilitation coordinate with the appropriate Certified Local Government (CLG) community.
- If building, structure, or landscape element is not listed as a historic structure, determine its age. If it is 50 years old or older, or if the building has the potential for Cold War historical significance (1946–1989), contact the CRM for technical assistance. It is the CRM's responsibility to activate the NHPA Section 106 process.
- Coordinate with the CRM for issues and technical assistance related to all matters relating to the NRHP or eligible properties. The CRM is responsible for coordination with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for significant historic property issues.
- The CRM will advise the Manager of any project modifications of treatment plans or appropriate treatments that have been defined in consultation with the SHPO.

When the proposed activity involves ground-disturbing activities, proponents must:

- Check with the CRM to determine if the activity location has been previously surveyed for archaeological resources.
- The CRM will advise on clearances or needed surveys. No ground-disturbing activity may occur until authorized by the CRM.
- Refer to SOP 5 for inadvertent discoveries during ground-disturbing activities.

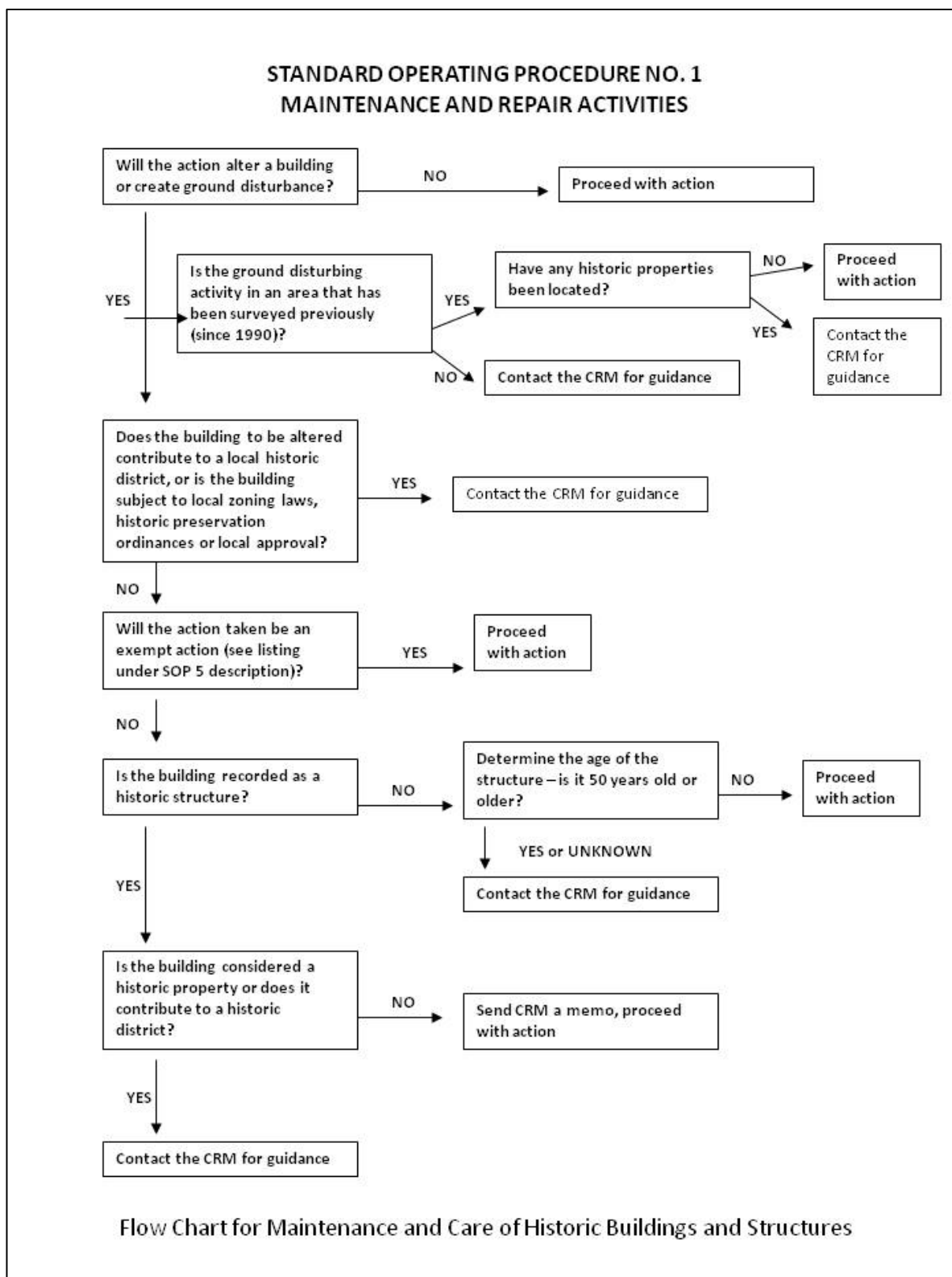


Figure 4. Standard Operating Procedure No. 1 Flow Chart.

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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 2 for Disposal or Demolition of Excess Property

Contact: Attn: DPW-EMB
Natural/Cultural Resource Manager
Adjutant General's Department
2800 SW Topeka Blvd
Topeka, Kansas 66611
785-274-1388 or 785-274-1154

Scope: This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) outlines the steps to be taken prior to excessing property that is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) or needs further evaluation to determine eligibility. The SOP is intended for all personnel other than the Cultural Resources Management (CRM). Examples of applicable personnel are:

- Leadership
- Construction, Facilities, Maintenance Office (CFMO), Directorate of Public Works
- US Property and Fiscal Officer (USPFO)
- Master and strategic planning
- Reservation maintenance
- Facility managers and armorers
- Range control
- Environmental Quality Control Committee (EQCC)
- Personnel assigned to historic facilities.

All personnel above are referred to as “manager.”

Affected Site(s) or Training Installation(s): This SOP applies to all installations with buildings or structures 45 years or older in age.

Statutory Reference(s) and Guidance:

- National Historic Preservation Act, 36 CFR 800
- *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings*
- *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties.*

Typical situations: Building or structure demolition and/or replacement; building transfer or excessing

Typical triggering event: Mission requirement change causing the removal and/or replacement of buildings or structures (see Flowchart).

Procedures: If mission requirements cause the demolition and replacement of buildings or structures onsite, the replacement design should be compatible with other buildings in the same area. Changes to the landscape should convey the historic pattern of land use, topography, transportation patterns, and spatial relationships. Retain the character-defining materials and features, design and workmanship of buildings, structures, and landscape through maintenance and preservation activities.

When rehabilitation costs exceed 70% of a building's replacement cost, replacement construction may be used. Consult the CRM for guidance. The CRM will also need to initiate compliance with federal regulations.

- Contact the CRM to determine if the building, structure, or landscape element affected by the proposed demolition and/or replacement activity is a historic property or significant component of a historic district.
- If the building, structure, or landscape element is not listed as a historic structure, determine its age. If it is 50 years old or older, contact the CRM for technical assistance. It is the CRM's responsibility to activate the NHPA Section 106 process.
- If the building, structure, or landscape element is located within a community that has adopted local landmark ordinances coordinate with the appropriate Certified Local Government (CLG) community.
- Coordinate with the CRM for issues and technical assistance related to all matters relating to historic properties. The CRM is responsible for coordination with the SHPO or compliance issues.
- Coordinate with the CRM on the design of a replacement building if it is within a historic district.

Compliance procedures will require a minimum of 4 to 6 months to complete.

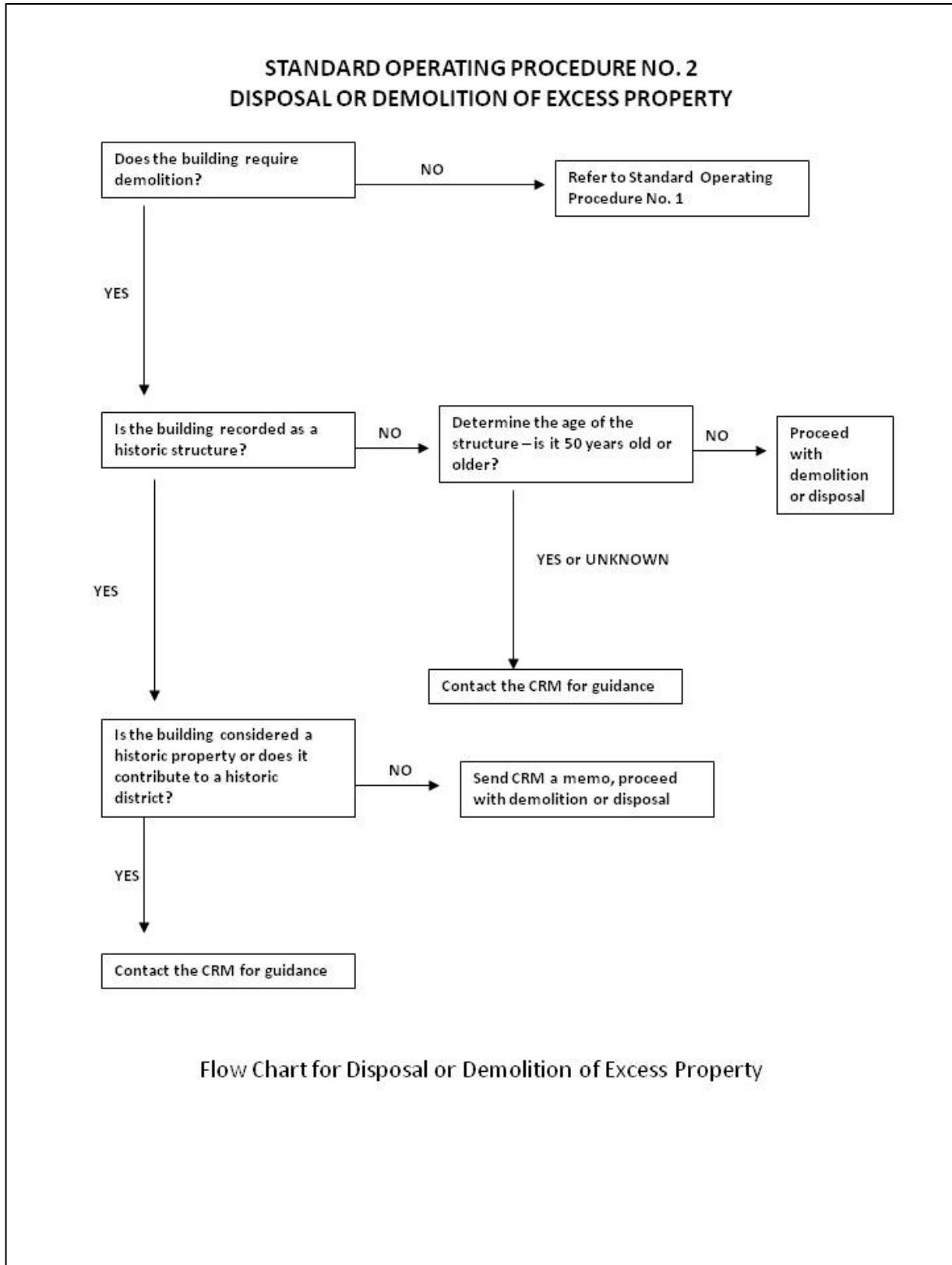


Figure 5. Standard Operating Procedure No. 2 Flow Chart

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**STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 3
for
Mission Training of Military and Tenant Personnel**

Contact: Natural/Cultural Resource Manager
Adjutant General's Department
2800 SW Topeka Blvd
Topeka, Kansas 66611
785-274-1388 or 785-274-1154

Scope: This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) outlines the steps to be taken prior to conducting mission training exercises on KSARNG and non- KSARNG property. It is intended for all personnel other than the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM). Examples of applicable personnel are:

- Plans, Operations, and Training Officer (POTO)
- Reservation maintenance
- Environmental program manager
- Range control
- Unit commander and environmental liaison
- Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM)
- Environmental unit command officer
- Public affairs
- Joint forces
- Unit / activity personnel

Non-military units or tenants using KSARNG installations will also be instructed on responding to inadvertent discovery situations (see SOP No. 5).

Statutory Reference(s):

- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act
- National Historic Preservation Act
- National Environmental Policy Act (on federal and tribal lands)

Applicability:

Typical actions that may trigger these requirements:

- outside field training exercises on ARNG and non-ARNG property

Specific events that may trigger these requirements:

- planning and scheduling field training exercises
- expansions of training areas
- major changes in types and locations of training exercises

Affected Site(s) or Training Installation(s):

- Kansas Training Center
- MCT

Actions: This section describes specific actions to be taken before and during training to protect cultural resources (see Flowchart):

Planning Operations and Training Office (POTO), Reservation Maintenance, Unit Commanders and Environmental Liaison, Environmental Unit Command Officer – planning and scheduling of training

- When planning field training, particularly for expansions at training areas or major changes in types and locations of training exercises, contact the CRM, at least four months in advance for archaeological clearances.
- Check with CRM to determine archaeological sensitivity of training areas. If possible, avoid areas of high sensitivity.
- Coordinate with CRM for archaeological clearances for mission essential areas.

At the initiation of and during training of an KSARNG training site

- Ensure units using the site(s) or training installation(s) have been provided with proper information on protection of cultural resources including SOP 5 on inadvertent discovery and maps illustrating closed areas prior to conducting mission training
- Monitor compliance with SOPs and closures by units training at the site(s) or training installation(s)
- Report violations of closures and SOPs to the CRM
- Provide feedback to CRM on effectiveness of orientation materials

Unit Commander

- Ensure field troops understand applicable cultural resource policies and SOPs.
- Direct questions clarifying cultural resource policies and procedures to the CRM.
- Ensure training does not occur in areas that are closed and training restrictions are observed.
- Report violations of policies, SOPs, and closures to facility manager.

Field Troops/Tenants

- Review cultural resource information regarding the proposed training area prior to conducting training exercises
- Follow applicable SOPs for the training area
- Comply with all closures of locations within training areas and any restrictions on training activities in locations of resource sensitivity
- Report any discoveries to unit commander

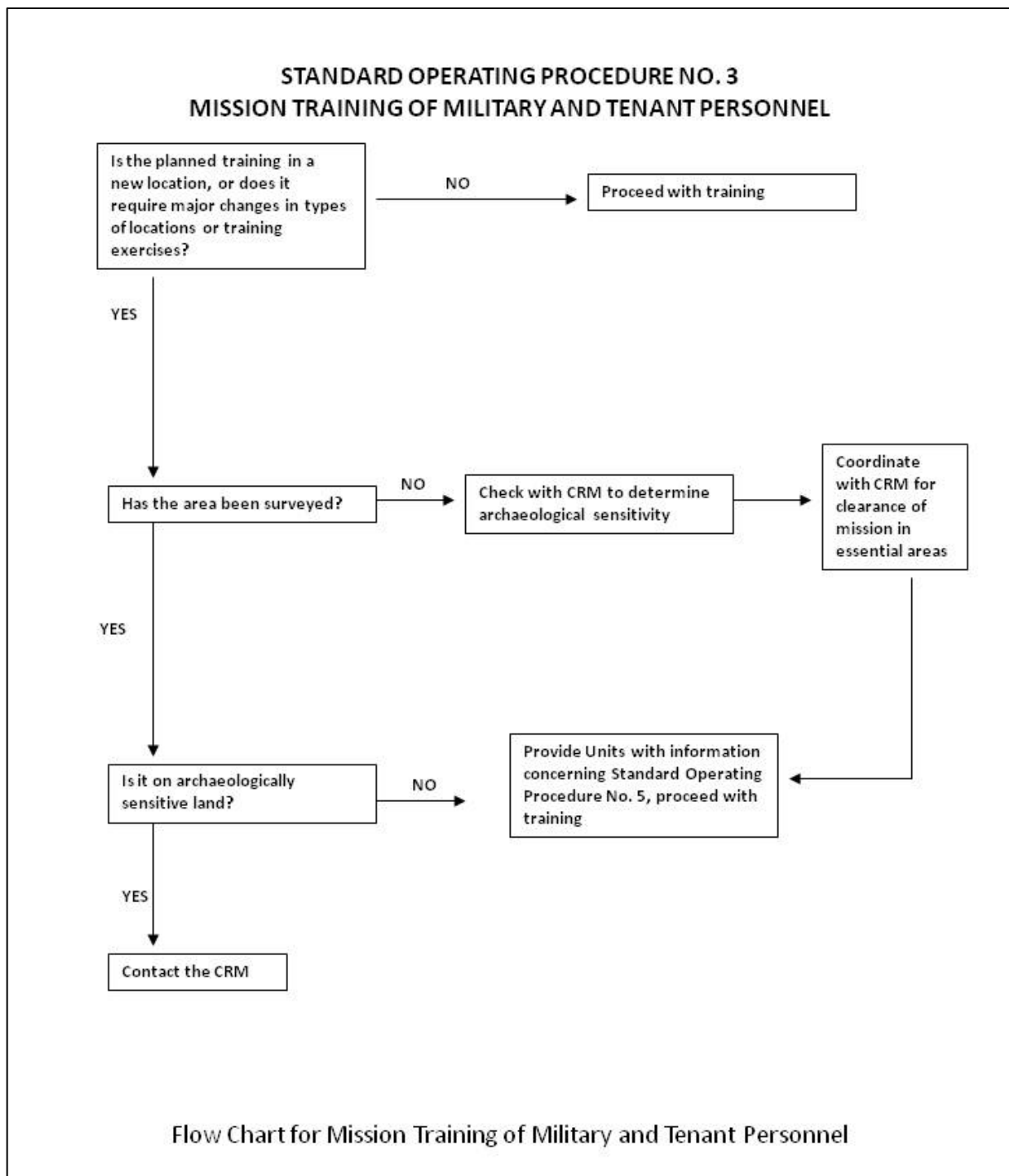


Figure 6. Standard Operating Procedure No. 3 Flow Chart

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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 4
For
Emergency Operations and Homeland Security Activities

Contact: Attn: DPW-EMB
Natural/Cultural Resource Manager
Adjutant General's Department
2800 SW Topeka Blvd
Topeka, Kansas 66611
785-274-1388 or 785-274-1154

Scope: This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) outlines the steps to be taken prior to conducting emergency operations or Homeland Security activities on KSARNG and non-KSARNG property. It is intended for all personnel other than the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM). Examples of applicable personnel are:

- Plans, Operations, and Training Officer (POTO)
- Reservation maintenance
- Environmental program manager
- Range control
- Unit commander and environmental liaison
- Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM)
- Environmental unit command officer
- Public affairs
- Joint forces
- Unit / activity personnel

Non-military units or tenants using KSARNG installations will also be instructed on responding to inadvertent discovery situations (see SOP No. 5).

Policy: Responses to emergencies and all planning for emergency response and Homeland Security at KSARNG site(s) and training installation(s) will be carried out in accordance with the statutory applications contained in:

- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Archaeological Resources Protection Act, and NHPA on federal lands
- National Historic Preservation Act for federally supported actions on nonfederal public lands and private lands
- National Environmental Protection Act for federally supported actions that require it

It should be noted that immediate rescue and salvage operations conducted to preserve life or property are exempt from the provisions of Section 106 (36 CFR 800.12[d]).

Procedure (see Flowchart): All reasonable efforts are made to avoid or minimize disturbance of significant cultural resources during emergency operations and Homeland Security activities and will communicate with applicable CRM regarding potential effects to significant cultural resources that may occur in association with such activities.

Upon notification of a proposed emergency operation or Homeland Security activity, the CRM will notify and consult with the appropriate agencies and parties, regarding the known or likely presence of cultural resources in the area of the proposed operation. The agencies and parties are expected to reply in seven days or less. Notification may be verbal, followed by written

communication. This applies only to undertakings that will be implemented within 30 days after the need for disaster, emergency, or Homeland Security action has been formally declared by the appropriate authority. An agency may request an extension of the period of applicability prior to expiration of the 30 days. The CRM will ensure that all KSARNG personnel and units involved in the project are briefed regarding the protocol to be followed in the case of the inadvertent discovery of cultural resources during emergency operations (SOP No. 5).

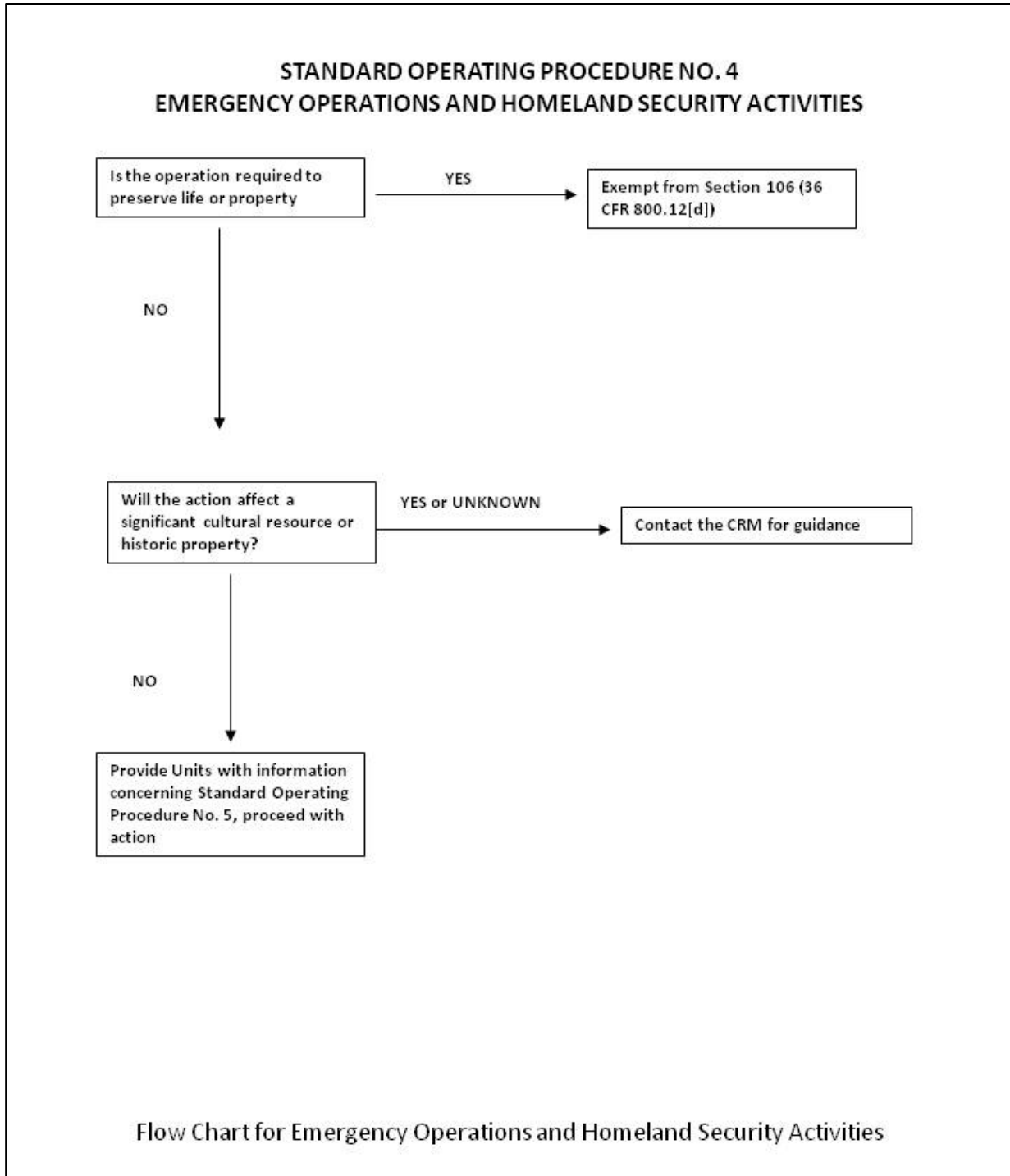


Figure 7. Standard Operating Procedure No. 4 Flow Chart.

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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 5 for Inadvertent Discovery of Cultural Materials

Contact: Attn: DPW-EMB
Natural/Cultural Resource Manager
Adjutant General's Department
2800 SW Topeka Blvd
Topeka, Kansas 66611
785-274-1388 or 785-274-1154

Scope: This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) outlines the steps to be taken upon inadvertent discovery of cultural resources. It is intended for all personnel other than the Cultural Resources Manager (CRM). Examples of applicable personnel are:

- Plans, Operations, and Training Officer (POTO)
- Reservation maintenance
- Environmental program manager
- Range control
- Unit commander and environmental liaison
- Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM)
- Environmental unit command officer
- Public affairs
- Joint forces
- Unit / activity personnel

Statutory Reference(s):

- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act
- National Historic Preservation Act

Applicability:

Typical actions that may trigger these requirements:

- field training exercises
- construction and maintenance
- activities such as digging, bulldozing, clearing or grubbing
- off-road traffic
- general observations (i.e., eroded areas, gullies, trails, etc.)

Discovery of the following will trigger these requirements:

- discovery of known or likely human remains
- unmarked graves
- Indian or historical artifacts
- archaeological features
- paleontological remains

Actions: This section describes specific actions to be taken for inadvertent discovery. The flow chart, which is intended to be used by unit/activity level personnel, unit commanders, and similar personnel, as a decision-making guide when inadvertent discoveries are made as described under the applicability section of this SOP (see Flowchart).

Unit personnel, contractor, field crews, other tenants:

- Cease ground-disturbing activity when possible historical artifacts and features, human remains, or burials are observed or encountered.
- Report any observations or discoveries of historical artifacts and features, human remains, burials, or features immediately to the unit commander or facility manager.
- Secure the discovery location(s).

Unit Commander:

- Immediately notify the range control.
- Await further instructions from the range control officer.
- Examine the location of the discovery to ensure that it has been properly secured. Take appropriate measures to further secure location if needed.
- Coordinate with range control officer on where activities can resume.
- Give direction to the field troops, construction crew, or non- KSARNG user regarding locations where training exercises or activity may continue.

Range Control Officer:

- Examine the location of the discovery to ensure that it has been properly secured. Take appropriate measures to further secure location (from vandalism and weather) if needed.
- Give direction to the unit commander, construction crew, or non- KSARNG user regarding locations where training exercises or activity may continue.
- Immediately notify the CRM.
- If human remains are known or suspected to be present, also promptly notify the state police.

Activity may not resume in area of discovery until cleared by the CRM. Anticipate 30 days.

Need to include law enforcement and FBI for federal lands; it is crime scene until determined otherwise. Then follow through with CRM determination. You have to have the law report for file on inadvertent discoveries.

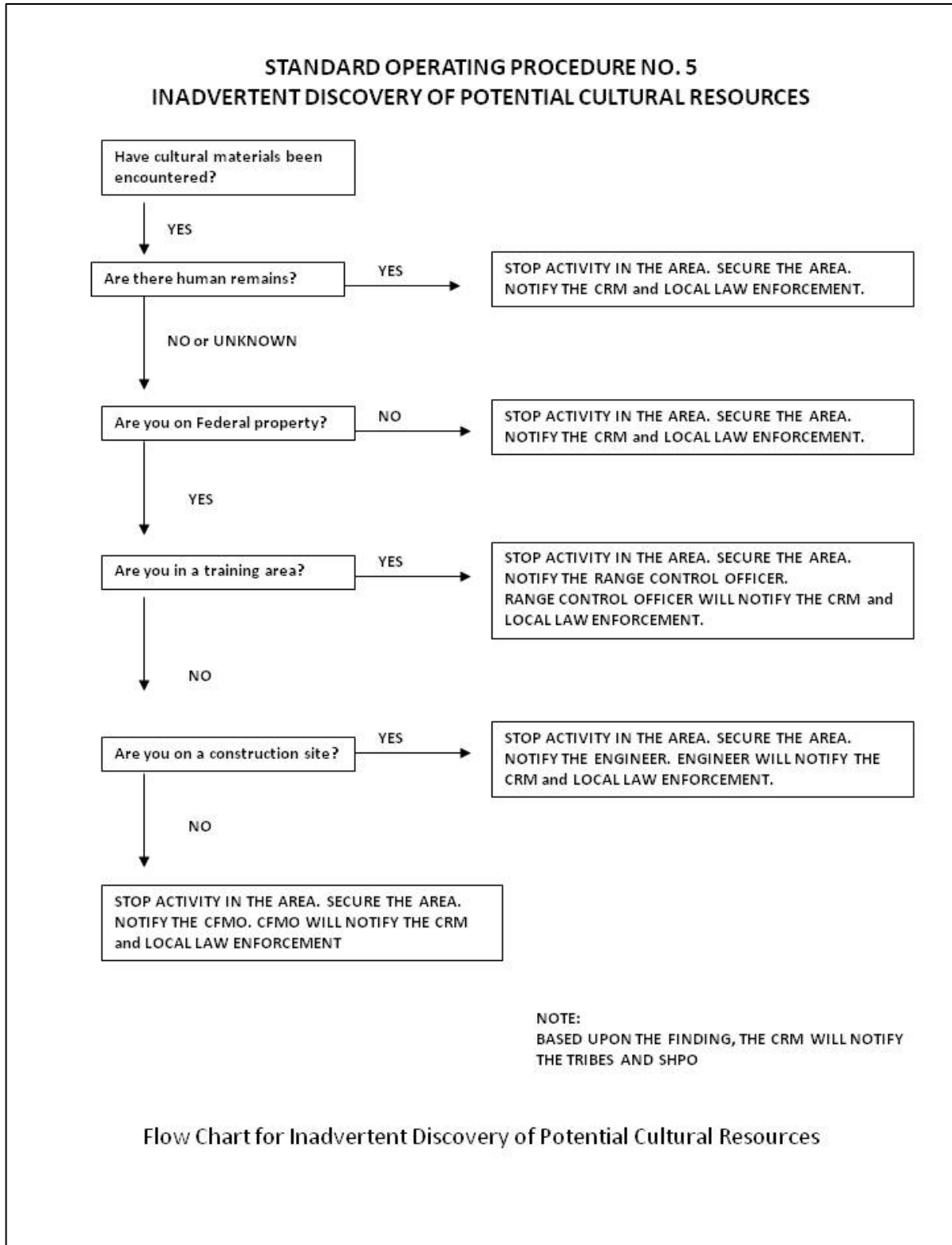


Figure 8. Standard Operating Procedure No. 5 Flow Chart.

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STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE NO. 6
for
Native American Consultation

Contact: Attn: DPW-EMB
Natural/Cultural Resource Manager
Adjutant General's Department
2800 SW Topeka Blvd
Topeka, Kansas 66611
785-274-1388 or 785-274-1154

Scope: Federal law requires consultation with affected Native American tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, Native American religious leaders and representatives, lineal descendants of affected Native American tribes, and the interested public. Consultation is a dialog between two individuals or groups in which one has expertise, knowledge, or experience that can inform a decision. It must be noted that consultation is not merely notification or the obtaining of consent.

This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) outlines the steps to be taken upon inadvertent discovery of cultural resources. It is intended for all personnel. Examples of applicable personnel are

- Environmental Program Manager
- Chief of Staff
- Construction of Facilities and Management Officer
- Public Affairs Office

Statutory Applications:

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800)
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and its implementing regulations (43 CFR 10)
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA)
- Army Regulation (AR) 200-1
- Presidential Memorandum for Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies, dated 29 April 1994: Government-To-Government Relations With Native American Tribal Governments
- Department of Defense Instruction 4710.02: DoD Interactions with Federally-Recognized Tribes.

Affected Sites or Training Installations: KSARNG virtual installation

Typical triggering events: Issuance of ARPA permit, historic preservation and Section 106 activities, matters that significantly or uniquely affect tribal communities or other interested parties, access, use, and protection of ethnographic sites.

Policy

- The KSARNG TAG shall consult with Native American tribes and other interested parties in the development and implementation of KSARNG cultural resources management plans. The KSARNG tag may enter into contracts with said groups for the purpose of facilitating consultation obligations and assessment services.
- The KSARNG, in consultation with Native American tribes and other interested parties, shall establish procedures for consultation.
- The KSARNG shall consult with Native American tribes and other interested parties in the development of the KSARNG's cultural resource management plans and have the opportunity for input at all phases of plan development, including suggested levels and locations for surveys.

Government-to-Government Consultation

The KSARNG will designate and recognize specific points of contact for purposes of carrying out any communication and consultation with federally recognized Native American tribes necessary for implementation of the principles and processes affecting traditional cultural properties; properties of traditional, religious, and cultural importance; sacred sites; human remains; or associated cultural items.

1. The points of contact shall refer matters arising under this SOP to higher KSARNG authority as the occasion or protocol demands.
2. Should the KSARNG point of contact change, the KSARNG will contact the SHPO/THPO regarding the appointment of a new point of contact.
3. The point of contact will review this SOP on an annual basis.

General Consultation Procedures

1. The CRM will work with National Guard Bureau and the Department of Defense (DoD) Tribal Liaison Office to identify federally recognized Native American tribes, Alaskan Native or Hawaiian Native organizations with ancestral affiliations to KSARNG lands.
2. The TAG should invite a representative of the tribal governing body(s), or interested party(s) who may inform decisions from each tribe or organization, to be a consulting party. (Tribes whose traditional land could be affected must be notified.)
3. Consultation should address potential effects of proposed activity on properties of traditional, religious, or cultural significance to each tribe or organization.
4. Terms, conditions, and mitigation determined through consultation may be incorporated into planning and permitting.
5. The KSARNG will provide an annual report to the involved Native American tribes and other interested parties, complete with site locations and all other pertinent information including dispositions, treatment, and curation. The report will be developed from the present and ongoing survey(s) conducted by current or future contractors.

6. The Native American tribes and other interested parties will make good faith efforts to respond within 30 days or less, when feasible, to requests for information, consultation, or concurrence in relation to issues of traditional cultural properties, sacred sites, burials, or human remains.
7. The KSARNG will limit access to site and resource area information to the greatest extent allowed by law.
8. All pertinent interested parties will be included as signatories on all agreement documents for undertakings affecting properties of traditional, religious, and cultural importance; sacred sites; human remains; and associated cultural items.

National Register of Historic Places nominations and eligibility (regarding sacred sites)

1. The only person delegated statutory authority to sign NRHP nominations is the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army. Native American tribes and other interested parties do, however, reserve the right, as expressed in the NHPA and sections 60.11 and 60.12 of 36 CFR 60, to concur or not to concur in preparation of recommendations for nomination to the NRHP (in consultation with the KSARNG) when such is related to, or regards, those elements which are traditional cultural properties, sacred sites, or properties of traditional cultural value to the parties. Native American tribes and other interested parties have the right of appeal as referenced in 36 CFR 60.
2. Both the KSARNG and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)/Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) must agree on nominations to the NRHP regarding traditional cultural properties and sacred sites.
3. *EO 13007* expresses, in general, the parameters of sacred sites and general accommodations that must be made for their access, use, and protection.

Native American Consultation List

Two online databases were consulted in compiling this list. The database maintained by the Kansas SHPO is available at <http://www.kshs.org/resource/fedtribes.htm>. The webpage maintained by the National Park Service known as the Native American Consultation Database webpage is available at <https://www.nps.gov/nagpra/onlinedb/index.htm>. These databases list the counties in which tribes have formally expressed their desire to be regarded as interested parties, and list the individuals or offices that should be contacted with regard to cultural resources. As these points of contact (POCs) change from time to time, the websites should be consulted if and when there is a need to contact any one of the tribes. The tribes' land interests can also change to conform with new historical or archaeological interpretations, and such interpretations may also prompt tribes currently not listed on these websites to be listed in the future. To reiterate, the websites should be consulted if there is any question as to which tribes need to be contacted.

See Appendix C for a list of points of contacts for the tribes who wish to consult.

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APPENDIX F
INSTALLATION-SPECIFIC
CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECTS, (*HISTORICAL AND*
***PROPOSED*) 2018-2023**

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Table 10. Overview of KSARNG Cultural Resource Management Projects

Project	Scope of Project	Schedule	Regulation
NHPA Evaluation of Buildings over 50 and Historical Sites	<p>Complete an architectural survey on any undertaking of buildings greater than 50 years in age.</p> <p>Complete an archaeological survey prior to ground breaking activities on sites not previously surveyed, or not adequately surveyed.</p> <p>Complete an architectural survey on any buildings greater than 100 years in age.</p>	On-going	NHPA and ARPA
NHPA Maintenance and Treatment Plan for Buildings/Structures over 50	Compile maintenance and treatment plans for buildings over 50 years in age or historical archaeological site.	On-going	NHPA and ARPA
Curation Agreements	Update curation agreements with the Kansas Historical Society. Previous agreement expired 3/2/2015. Coordinate efforts to receive inspection results on an annual basis.	On-going	36 CFR 79
Cultural Resources Staff Training	Develop and conduct in house training for the professional development of cultural resources staff.	On-going	AR-200-1

Table 11. Update of KSARNG Cultural Resource Management Projects FY 2010-2015

Site/Installation	Description	Proposed Fiscal Year for Completion	Project Status
Abilene RC	Update Maintenance Manual	2013	Incomplete
Clay Center RC	Update Maintenance Manual	2013	Incomplete
Newton RC	Update Maintenance Manual	2013	Incomplete
Hiawatha RC	Update Maintenance Manual	2013	Incomplete
Augusta RC	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2012	Incomplete
Wichita South RC	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2012	Incomplete
Colby RC	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2012	Incomplete
Dodge City RC	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2012	Incomplete
Holton RC	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2012	Incomplete
Lawrence RC	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2012	Incomplete
Liberal RC	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2012	Incomplete
Hutchinson RC	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2012	Incomplete
Smith Center RC	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2012	Incomplete
Junction City RC	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2012	Incomplete
KSTC, Bldg 217	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2012	Ineligible
KSTC, Bldg 219	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2012	Incomplete
KSTC, Bldg 6062	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2012	Incomplete
Topeka, Bldg 101	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2012	Incomplete
Topeka, Bldg 200	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2012	Incomplete

Topeka, Bldg 202	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2012	Incomplete
Topeka, Bldg 204	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2012	Incomplete
Topeka, Bldg 208	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2012	Incomplete
Topeka, Bldg 218	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2012	Incomplete
Topeka, Bldg 301	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2012	Incomplete
Topeka, Bldg 303	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2012	Incomplete
Topeka, Bldg 309	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2012	Incomplete
Topeka, Bldg 304	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2012	Incomplete
All	Complete curation agreement with KSHS	2010	Expired in 2015
Fort Leavenworth	Meet with Leavenworth Officials about 14LV107	2010	Incomplete
Fort Leavenworth	Carry out eligibility testing on 14LV107 in coordination with officials at Fort Leavenworth	2010	Incomplete

Table 12. Proposed KSARNG Cultural Resources Management Projects FY 2018-2023

Site/Installation	Description	Proposed Fiscal Year for Completion
All	Complete a new comprehensive cultural resources survey of KSARNG virtual installation including buildings, structures, sites, landscapes, objects, and artifacts to provide an update to the Kansas Army National Guard Comprehensive Cultural Resources Survey (Theis 2001).	2023
Abilene RC	Update Maintenance Manual	2021
Clay Center RC	Update Maintenance Manual	2021
Newton RC	Update Maintenance Manual	2021
Hiawatha RC	Update Maintenance Manual	2021
Augusta RC	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2020
Wichita South RC	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2020
Colby RC	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2020
Dodge City RC	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2020
Holton RC	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2020
Lawrence RC	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2020
Liberal RC	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2020
Hutchinson RC	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2020
Smith Center RC	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2020
Junction City RC	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2020
KSTC, Bldg 219	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2020
KSTC, Bldg 6062	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2020

Topeka, Bldg 101	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2020
Topeka, Bldg 200	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2020
Topeka, Bldg 202	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2020
Topeka, Bldg 204	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2020
Topeka, Bldg 208	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2020
Topeka, Bldg 218	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2020
Topeka, Bldg 301	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2020
Topeka, Bldg 303	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2020
Topeka, Bldg 309	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2020
Topeka, Bldg 304	Evaluate Building, Section 110	2020
All	Develop cultural resources educational and promotional material e.g. posters, brochures, signage to bring awareness of cultural resources to KSARNG	2019
All	Develop a user-friendly guide of the Standard Operating Procedures to assist those who are not familiar with cultural resource procedures	2019
All	Complete curation agreement with KSHS	2018
Fort Leavenworth	Meet with Leavenworth Officials about 14LV107	2018
Fort Leavenworth	Carry out eligibility testing on 14LV107 in coordination with officials at Fort Leavenworth	2018
All	Update the 2004 Memorandum of Agreement between KSARNG and KSHS regarding the repair, maintenance, and rehabilitation of historic National Guard armories	2018

Table 13. Fort Leavenworth Scheduled Projects

Project	Description	Square Footage	Fiscal Year
Construction of 35th ID Readiness Center	Use for office space, drill floor, various military training activity	102,000 sq ft	2019
Construction of a Transient Training Barracks	Use for troop lodging	72,000 sq ft	2019

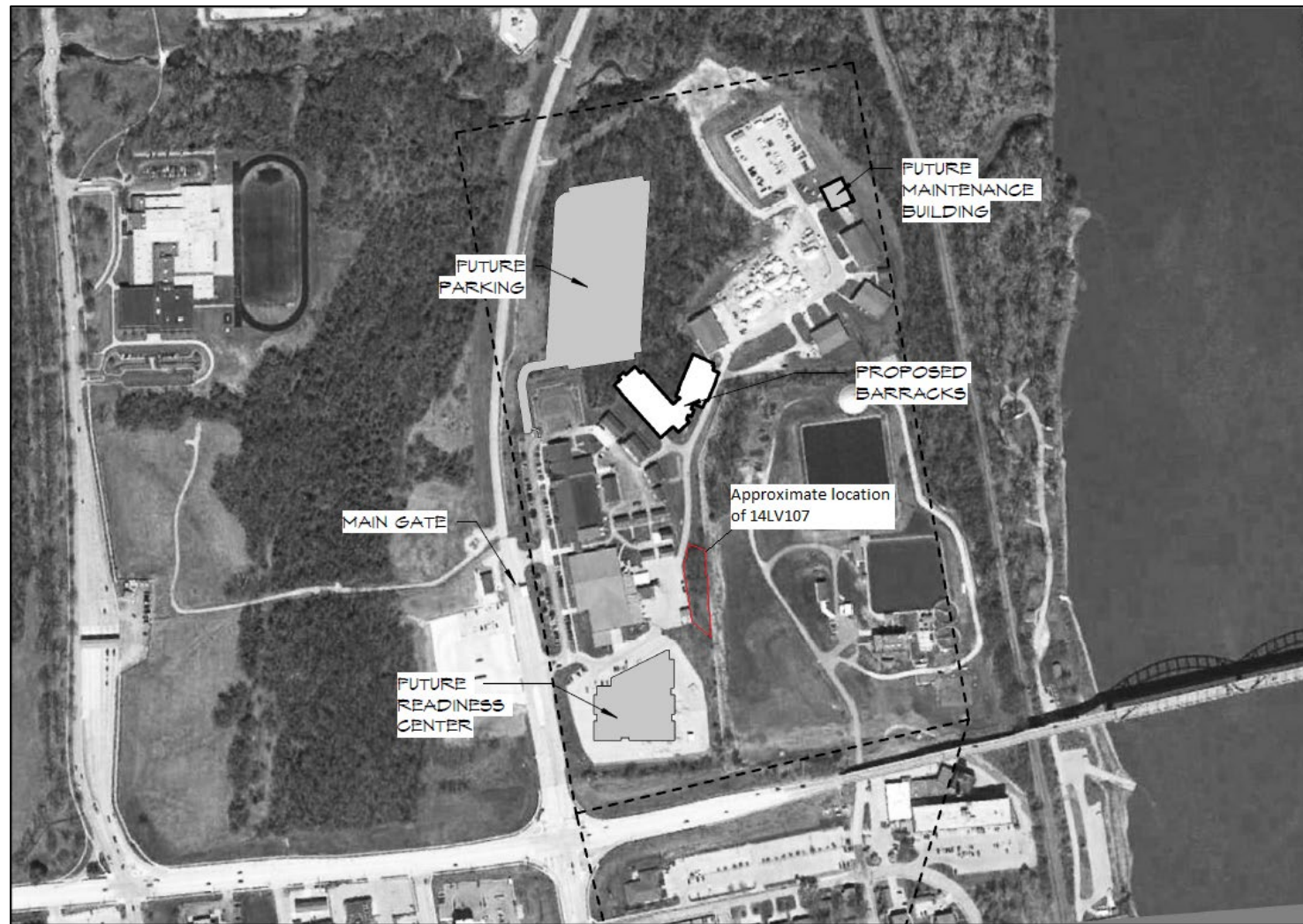


Figure 9. Map of upcoming projects at Fort Leavenworth.

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APPENDIX G
KSARNG 2018-2023 ICRMP
RECORD OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATION

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APPENDIX H
ANNUAL REPORTS AND UPDATES

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